The New-York Times.

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THE LATE SENATOR SUMNER

PREPARATIONS FOR THE OBSEQUIES.

ACTION OF THE SENATE AND HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES OF THE UNITED STATES—MR. SUMNER'S ESTATE.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 12.—The particulars of the arrangements for Mr. Sumner's funeral have already been telegraphed. In view of the rapid progress of decomposition, as well as for other reasons, it has been decided not to halt at any point on the route to Boston. It is not certain to-night that the corpse will be in condition to expose to public view at the funeral services in the Senate Chamber to-morrow. The attorney of Mr. Sumner, who is appointed as the executor of his estate, is expected to arrive here to-morrow morning. The contents of the will are unknown, except in a very general way. Mr. Sumner's property is not supposed to be very large. His income has been only his salary as Senator, and the receipts from lectures and literary labor. His expenditures for books, works of art, and articles of vertu have always been lavish, and his collections of this character constitute, it is understood, the major part of his state.

THE ARRANGEMENTS FOR THE FUNERAL.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, March 12.—The following Senators have been named by the President *pro tempore* of the Senate, as the committee on the part of the Senate to accompany Senator Sumner's remains to Boston: Messrs. Anthony of Rhode Island, Schurz of Missouri, Sargent of California, Sherman of Ohio, Oglesby of Illinois, and Merrimon of North Carolina.

SENATE COMMITTEE OF ARRANGEMENTS.

The President *pro tempore* of the Senate has named the following as the Senate Committee of Arrangements for Mr. Sumner's funeral:

Anthony, of Rhode Island; Schurz, of Missouri; Frelinghuysen, of New-Jersey; Morrill, of Maine; Stevenson, of Kentucky, and Thurman, of Ohio. They will meet and make arrangements this afternoon.

THE OBSEQUIES TO-MORROW.

The Senate Committee on Arrangements met at 2 o'clock, and made the following arrangements for the obsequies to-morrow: The Committee of Arrangements and pall-bearers, attended by the Sergeant at Arms of the Senate, with the Vice President of the United States, the Senator and Representatives from Massachusetts, accompanied by their families as mourners, and the Chaplains of the two Houses of Congress, will assemble at the late residence of the deceased, corner of Vermont avenue and H street, on Friday morning at 9 o'clock, to attend the remains of the deceased to the Capitol. The pall-bearers will be Senators Anthony, Schurz, Sargent, McCreery, Oglesby, and Stockton. Those specially invited to attend the funeral are the President and the members of the Cabinet, Justices of the United States Supreme Court, the Diplomatic Corps, General of the Army, and Admiral of the Navy. The invitations to the two last named include invitations to army and navy officers and officers of the Marine Corps respectively. The invitations are in printed form, on mourning paper, inclosed in mourning envelopes.

The Senate Chamber will be appropriately draped and extra chairs will be placed on the floor for the accommodation of the members of the House of Representatives and the families of Senators. The President, and members of the Cabinet, and the Justices of the United States Supreme Court will occupy seats in the semicircle in front of the presiding officer's desk. With the exception of the diplomatic and other galleries which are always reserved, the galleries of the Senate will be open to the public.

The services, which will consist of brief prayers and readings from the Scriptures, will be conducted by Rev. Byron Sunderland, Chaplain of the Senate, and Rev. J. G. Butler Chaplain of the House of Representatives. By special request of the intimate personal friends of the deceased no remarks will be made on the occasion.

NO STAY TO BE MADE IN NEW-YORK.

After the services, his remains will be conveyed to the railroad depot, and taken to New-York, en route to Boston, on a special train to leave Washington immediately after the regular 1 o'clock train. Besides the committees appointed by the Senate and House, the remains will be accompanied to Boston by Major Ben Perley Poore and other personal friends of the deceased. It is understood there will be no formal stoppage in New-York City, and that the body will be conveyed thence by special train to Boston, where it will lie in state in Fanueil Hall on Sunday.

ACTION OF THE SUPREME COURT.

Senator Carpenter this afternoon went into the Supreme Court-room, and moved that the court adjourn over to-morrow to attend the funeral obsequies of Senator Sumner, and the court at once granted the motion.

THE REMAINS PLACED IN THE BURIAL CASE.

The burial case for Senator Sumner's remains arrived from Philadelphia to-night, and they were placed in it. A large number of persons, principally colored, called at the house throughout the day and evening in expectation of seeing the body, but the arrangement is not to expose it for that purpose until laid in state in the rotunda of the Capitol to-morrow.

UNIVERSAL MOURNING IN BOSTON—PARTY LINES OBLITERATED IN THE GENERAL SENTIMENT OF RESPECT.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

BOSTON, March 12.—This community has been thrown into mourning by the death of Charles Sumner. The feeling of sorrow and bereavement is universal, and the loss to the State and nation has been the absorbing topic of conversation. There is no class that does not regard the death of Mr. Sumner as a great calamity; but the negroes, whose cause he has always advocated, were among the most sincere mourners. There seems to be no party feeling in this matter, and Democrats and Republicans unite in common expressions of regret and of respect for the dead Senator.

The City Government, in its special meeting this afternoon, gave fit expression to the sentiment of the people at large, a sentiment which was shown to be common to men of many opinions by the speeches which were made. The Executive Committee of the Board of Trade, composed of many prominent merchants, bore testimony by their action to the high integrity and stainless honor of him who had so suddenly been taken away, and the American Peace Society, for whose cause Mr. Sumner delivered that speech which placed him in the foremost rank of American orators, paid an effectionate tribute to the memory of the man who had never forgotten nor forsaken the cause of universal peace, though at times greater causes have engrossed his attention and care. Many other societies, prominently among them the Ancient and Honorable Society of the Cincinnati, gave formal expression to their grief, and it may be said that wherever Mr. Sumner's name was found on the list of either active or honorary members, there was taken appropriate action in regard to his death.

The State Legislature has given expression to the feeling of sorrow which so universally pervades the State. The fact that the resolutions rescinding the censure of the dead statesman had been so recently passed, was subject of congratulation among the members, and it is not probable that any one, however mistaken he may have considered Mr. Sumner's course in 1872, regretted that the State had again professed her confidence in the man who had shown himself by long years of service worthy of her continued trust.

A large number of prominent citizens met this morning in the office of Mayor Cobb to talk over the arrangement which it was desirable to make in regard to the funeral of Mr. Sumner. The Mayor took the chair, and after some discussion it was made evident that the sentiment of the citizens was in favor of holding a public meeting of the people in Faneuil Hall. In accordance with this feeling, a vote was taken, and it was decided to hold a public meeting at the Boston Historic Hall on Saturday next at noon. The following committees were appointed, after which the conference came to an end: On Resolutions and Speakers—Richard H. Dana, Wm. Gaston, Dr. O. W. Holmes, Alexander H. Rice, Richard Frothingham, J. B. Smith, P. A. Collins. On Organization—F. W. Lincoln, Charles L. Woodbury, Charles C. Greene, Otis Norcross, Ezra Farnsworth, Wm. W. Clapp, Francis Dane.

ACTION OF THE MASSACHUSETTS LEGISLATURE.

BOSTON, Mass., March 12.—Neither branch of the Massachusetts Legislature transacted business to-day. On the assembling of the Senate a message was received from the Governor announcing the death of Senator Sumner, and paying an eloquent tribute to his memory. In his message the Governor says:

"Of him, as much as of any man of his time, it may be said that he lived not for himself or his kindred. A special representative of this State, his commonwealth was the whole country. For years one of the most prominent and influential citizens of the United States, he was recognized by the civilized world as one of the foremost advocates of struggling humanity. Thus acknowledged at home and abroad, his death will be deeply and sincerely mourned, not alone by his State and this nation, but by every people and country reaching out for a higher and freer life. Twenty-three years ago this Spring he was elected to the United States Senate, and at the time of his death he was the senior member of that body in length of consecutive service. His devotion to the duties of his place was an example worthy of general commendation. He rarely allowed personal considerations of any kind to interfere with his public obligations. Had he not been blessed with an iron constitution he must long ago have succumbed to the weight of his labors. Devoted to many phases of one comprehensive cause, the advancement of man, throwing himself with great energy and power into whatever work he undertook, it was given him to see a noble triumph of that for which he aspired and wrought. Thousands and thousands of men and women find the way of life easier and brighter because of him, and in almost every town and village of the country there will be praises of honor to his name. During his long period of service some mistakes he doubtless made, for despite his great learning and intellectual grasp he somewhat lacked the every-day wisdom frequently given to those much his inferiors. But this was in no sense to his discredit as a man. His aims were high, his purposes were pure. His voice was that of an honest man; his endeavors were those of an upright statesman. His moral integrity stands out a sublime figure in these later years. While the atmosphere around him was foul with corruption, no stain of suspicion ever fell upon him. However other public servants prostituted their positions for selfish ends, we all felt sure that Charles Sumner would not be smirched by any disclosures or investigations. This single fact alone is enough to crown him with glory. Gentlemen, you must have unspeakable satisfaction at this hour in your recent action in the matter relative to the Army Register and the national battle flags. It was communicated to Mr. Sumner when he was in the full possession of all his faculties, and we may well believe that he rejoiced in this vindication by the constituents whom he had so long and so faithfully served."

Gen. Banks, of Middlesex, offered the following:

Ordered, That the message of the Governor communicating the melancholy intelligence of the sudden death of Hon. Charles Sumner, senior Senator from Massachusetts in the Congress of the United States, be referred to a special committee of five members of the Senate, with such members as may be appointed by the House of Representatives, with instructions to consider and report what measures it may be expedient and proper to adopt as a recognition of the important services of the distinguished Senator, and as a public acknowledgment of the grateful esteem in which his memory and character are held by the people of the Commonwealth.

The order was adopted without debate, and Messrs. Banks, Norcross, Washburn, Hawes, and Lathrop were appointed on the committee on the part of the Senate.

In the House, before the gavel fell, Mr. J. B. Smith, of Cambridge, the intimate friend of Mr. Sumner, placed a large bouquet of callas, immortelles, and smilax upon the Speaker's desk. A tenderly appropriate prayer was offered by the Chaplain. After the transaction of some routine business, the message of the Governor was received from the House, and the order was adopted in concurrence. The gentlemen appointed on the committee to join the committee of the Senate were Messrs. Phillips of Salem, Smith of Cambridge, Codman of Boston, Kimball of Boston, Adams of Quincy, Dickinson of Amherst, Noble of Westfield, Phillips of Springfield, Buffum of Lynn, Blunt of Haverhill, Slade of Somerset, Cummings of Woburn, and Easterbrook of Worcester.

A large number of visitors, including many ladies, were present in both Chambers during the brief session. Arrangements are being made for a public meeting of the citizens in Faneuil Hall, at noon on Saturday.

The charge of the funeral, should it devolve upon the city, will be in the hands of a committee of the City Council. The speeches at the meeting on Saturday will be brief, as it is probable that the State Legislature will take early steps to have a public oration delivered at no distant day. All our citizens, without distinction of party, are co-operating to have all proper respect paid to the deceased Senator. The Board of Trade and numerous societies have taken action in regard to the sad event.

ACTION OF THE BOSTON CITY GOVERNMENT.

BOSTON, Mass., March 12.—Both branches of the City Government of Boston met to-day for the purpose of taking measures with reference to the death of Charles E. Sumner. Addresses eulogistic of the deceased were made by Mayor Cobb and other gentlemen, and a series of appropriate resolutions read and adopted.

Among the resolutions were the following:

Resolved, That his Honor the Mayor be requested, at an early day, to call a meeting of citizens in Faneuil Hall to take such notice of this event as may be appropriate, in view of the irreparable loss which the people of Massachusetts, and particularly of Boston, have sustained.

Resolved, That a joint special committee of the City Council be appointed to act in co-operation with the Mayor and the State and national authorities in making arrangements for the funeral ceremonies, and such other tokens of respect as are due to the purity of his character and the greatness of his public services.

DISCUSSING THE SUCCESSION IN BOSTON.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

BOSTON, March 12.—At the State House to-day, the talk of Mr. Sumner's successor was general, and there was much canvassing, notwithstanding the fact that his funeral has not yet taken place. But the election must come soon and there are many candidates, thus the hurry. Those who are most talked of so far, are Messrs. Henry L. Dawes, Gen. Banks, Ex-Gov. Bullock, Hon. Charles Francis Adams, Hon. E. Rockwood Hoar, Hon. Henry L. Pierce, Dr. George B. Loring, and Hon. John E. Sandford. Mr. Dawes is considered one of the strongest candidates on the list, as he is the oldest member of Congress from Massachusetts and one of the leaders of the House. In his contest with Mr. Boutwell last year he polled a respectable vote, and had almost the united strength of the western part of the State on his side. His position in Congress gives him a certain prestage which cannot fail to be beneficial to his chances, but his failure to take any part in the Simmons contest will injure him with the anti-Butler men, as his action in this instance has been looked upon generally as the result of a bargain. It is rumored that he will be supported by Butler, as it is said the General wants to get him out of the way before the Fall elections. Hon. E. K. Tucker, Mr. Dawes' strongest worker in the western part of the State, has arrived here from North Adams, and this would indicate that active operations are soon to commence. Gen. Banks, who fell from grace in the eyes of good Republicans when he joined the Greeley movement, has during the last year gained considerable of his old popularity since his election to the State Senate from his own district. Many men look upon him as a true Republican, and his name is quite freely discussed and recognized with much favor. The Democratic members of the Legislature think they can elect him, and they claim 100 votes sure in both branches. But whether his Republican support would be equally strong is as yet questionable. Ex-Gov. Bullock, who had the Gubernatorial chair for three terms, and had previously graduated as Speaker of the House, is a good, promising officer and a gentleman of scholarly attainments, but not having figured in public life for six years, he seems to have been forgotten; and although he has many friends in both branches, it is not known how his name will be used as a candidate. Another school of politics sprung up since he was in public life, and the young element might not be disposed to go back again and slight those who are at present actively engaged in political life. The name of Henry L. Pierce, whose congressional career has been very short, but marked by flattering successes, will be received favorably if his friends put him forward with much persistency. His legislative experience is not confined to what he has gained at Washington, as he has been several years in the State Legislature. Loring stands well, and his many friends, and Mr. Sanford, as Speaker of the House and a possible candidate for Governor against Butler, finds much favor. The latter (Gen. Butler) telegraphs that he will not be a candidate and will take no hand, but his strength, it is known, will be cast for Dawes.

MR. SUMNER AND THE SOUTH.

LOUISVILLE, March 12.—The *Courier-Journal* to-day contains a long and feeling double-leaded notice of the death of Charles Sumner. Among other things, it says: "Fifteen years ago the news that Charles Sumner was dead would have been received with something like rejoicing by the people of the South. Ten years ago they would have hailed it as a message from heaven telling them that an enemy had been removed from the face of the earth. To-day they will read it regretfully, and their comment will be: 'He was a great man. He was an honest man. As he has forgiven us, so have we long ago forgiven him.'"

ACTION OF PUBLIC BODIES IN THIS CITY.

The Board of Assistant Aldermen met yesterday to pay a tribute of respect to the memory of the late Senator Sumner. President Strack was called to the chair. After organizing, Assistant Alderman Thornell referred to the funeral rites of Ex-President Fillmore, which were then in progress in the western part of this State. He said the whole community was also called upon to express its grief at the loss of another great public man—Senator Sumner. The Common Council, he thought, would deem that a fitting occasion to take such action as would show their respect for his memory. It was his privilege to have known Charles Sumner, and he did not mean to detract from the merit of any man when he said that he was beyond the politician's sphere. As a statesman, a scholar, and a gentleman of a very high order of culture, he possessed everything necessary to fit him for the high stations he had held. Mr. Thornell then offered the following:

Resolved, That the members of the Board of Assistant Aldermen of the City of New-York have heard with profound regret of the sudden decease, at Washington, of Hon. Charles Sumner, United States Senator from Massachusetts.

Resolved, That, in making a record of this event, the board desires to express, on behalf of the citizens of New-York, their sense of the great loss which the whole country has sustained in his removal from active public life.

Resolved, That in view of the probability that the remains will pass through this City on their way to Massachusetts, his Honor the Mayor be requested to tender to the authorities in charge the use of the Governor's Room, in which the body may lie in state, and to take such other appropriate action as may seem fitting.

The resolutions were unanimously adopted, after which the board adjourned, as a mark of respect to the departed Senator.

At the meeting of the Chamber of Commerce yesterday, the following communication was received by the Secretary of the Chamber, and, in compliance with the request made therein, a meeting will be held at noon to-day:

NEW-YORK, March 12, 1874.

Hon. Wm. E. Dodge, President Chamber of Commerce:

SIR: The undersigned members of the Chamber of Commerce request you to call a special meeting for to-morrow, (Friday,) at noon, to take some appropriate action in reference to the death of Hon. Charles Sumner. Your obedient servants,

Peter Cooper, Cyrus W. Field, L. B. Wyman, George W. Blunt, Wm. C. Sherman, Daniel Drake Smith, J. W. Yates, George Opdyke, Samuel B. Ruggles, Elliott F. Shepard, Samuel Harding, Jonathan Sturges, W. C. Thompson.

A meeting of the Union League Club was held last evening, at its rooms, Twenty-sixth street and Madison avenue. Joseph H. Choate presided. Rev. O. B. Frothingham briefly reviewed the public life and character of Senator Charles Sumner, and presented the following resolutions:

Whereas, In the course of Divine Providence the sudden stroke of death has taken away, at the height of his power and usefulness, Hon. Charles Sumner; be it

Resolved, That we join with those who feel most deeply this calamity in lamenting the loss of one of America's greatest statesmen, the learned jurist, the profound student of the laws of history, the trained and accomplished scholar, and the man of elegant letters.

Resolved, That we deplore the loss of the patriot who for nearly a quarter of a century devoted himself to maintaining the principles on which the nation was built, and to bring into full conformity with those principles the laws, sentiments, and customs of the people.

Resolved, That we mourn the decease of the philanthropist, the friend of peace, the lover of liberty, whose interest in the welfare of his fellow-men was limited neither by condition, class, section, country, or race, but expressed itself in words and deeds, whenever words could be fitly spoken or deeds bravely done.

Resolved, That we bear deep in our hearts the memory of the man of irreproachable integrity and unstained honor, whose moral steadfastness, truthfulness, rightmindedness, and purity, were an example for men in public and private life, whose devotion to duty overmatched his ambition, whose sense of accountability ruled his life.

Resolved, That copies of these resolutions be sent to the relatives of the deceased Senator, to the Governor of Massachusetts, and to the Senate of the United State.

These resolutions were seconded by Rev. Dr. Osgood, and unanimously adopted.

TRIBUTES OF RESPECT TO THE MEMORY OF MR. SUMNER IN OTHER PLACES.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., March 12.—The Joint Committee of the Select and Common Councils appointed to-day to make all necessary arrangements for the reception of the remains of Senator Sumner, met in the Mayor's Office to-day, and, after organizing, directed that the following letter be transmitted to Washington:

MAYOR'S OFFICE, CITY OF PHILADELPHIA, March 12.

The authorities of the City of Philadelphia have passed a resolution tendering the use of Independence Hall for the reception of the remains of Senator Sumner, in transit from Washington. Should the Congressional Committee accept this mark of respect on the part of the City of Philadelphia, be pleased to communicate the fact, in order that the proper arrangements may be made.

Very respectfully, S. A. MILLER, Chairman.

To Hon. GEO. S. BOUTWELL, Washington, D. C.

The following dispatch was received to-night in response to that sent to-day:

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 12.

Mayor of Philadelphia:

Nothing could have been more grateful to Senator Sumner's feelings, or more gratifying to his friends, than the thought that his body should rest in Independence Hall on its way to its last resting place, but the funeral arrangements will not permit it to stop at Philadelphia. Many thanks.

(Signed,) H. L. DAWES,
Chairman Massachusetts Delegation.

CHARLESTON, S. C., March 12.—The Court of General Sessions was closed to-day, and the flags placed at half-mast in consequence of the death of Mr. Sumner.

LATEST NEWS BY CABLE.

THE DUKE AND DUCHESS OF EDINBURGH.

ENTHUSIASTIC GREETING BY THE PEOPLE OF LONDON—ILLUMINATION AND TORCHLIGHT PROCESSION.

LONDON, March 12.—The Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh made their entry into the metropolis to-day. The programme was strictly carried out, although snow fell from the beginning to the end of the ceremonies, and lay three inches deep on the ground.

The railroad trains from the country were crammed with people, and the City of London was nearly deserted, almost every one having gone to the West End.

Vehicles of all descriptions were excluded from the route and the streets in the immediate vicinity.

The procession moved shortly after noon from Paddington Station, through Oxford and Regent streets to Buckingham Palace.

Notwithstanding the unpropitious weather, their Royal Highnesses rode in open carriages, and the streets along the route were crowded with spectators. The houses on both sides were liberally decorated and the roadway lined with soldiers and marines from the station to the Palace. The enthusiasm as the Duke and his bride passed by was intense, cheer following cheer from one end of the route to the other. On their arrival at Buckingham Palace, in front of which immense masses of spectators had accumulated, the royal party appeared uncovered upon the balcony, and were greeted with every manifestation of loyalty and affection by the people, whose number at that point is estimated at 50,000.

To-night the entire West End is brilliantly illuminated, and dense crowds block the streets.

A torchlight procession of medical students marched to Buckingham Palace, and serenaded the royal pair.

FOUR PERSONS KILLED AND TWENTY INJURED BY A FALLING STAND.

LONDON, March 13—5 A. M.—The crowds which witnessed the procession, yesterday, was at some points so dense and the pressure so great that several accidents occurred.

A stand at Charing Cross broke down, throwing some thirty persons to the ground. The Police report the total casualties during the day at four killed and twenty-four injured.

GREAT BRITAIN.

THE LONDON PRESS ON THE LIFE AND CHARACTER OF CHARLES SUMNER.

LONDON, March 12.—The *Times* to-day publishes a laudatory obituary article on the late Charles Sumner. Referring to the disputes between England and the United States, the *Times* says: "Mr. Sumner was not able to judge us dispassionately, and we, possibly, have not understood all the influences which made him apparently unjust. It is better to forget these differences, and remember the strong impulse for good which first drew him from private life to oppose that great national wrong, slavery, and which, in spite of his many weaknesses, remained his guiding principle even to the end."

LONDON, March 13—5 A. M.—The *Standard*, in a leading article on the late Charles Sumner, says he was a fine speaker, and personally honorable, but he was utterly wanting in statesmanship.

ADJOURNMENT OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS TILL MARCH 19—THE ARCHBISHOP OF CANTERBURY.

LONDON, March 12.—In the House of Commons to-day the administration of the oath to members was completed, after which a motion to adjourn until the 19th inst. was adopted.

The report of the early retirement of the Archbishop of Canterbury is contradicted.

THE TICHBORNE CLAIMANT'S WITNESSES.

LONDON, March 12.—Mrs. Mine Jury, one of the witnesses in the Tichborne case, and a member of the Orton family, denies that the Tichborne claimant is her brother. Mrs. Pittendreigh, another witness, declares that Mrs. Jury has been a party to the conspiracy from the beginning.

BANQUETS TO THE RETURNING TROOPS OF THE GOLD COAST EXPEDITION.

LONDON, March 13—5 A. M.—The City of Portsmouth will give public banquets to the troops returning from the Ashantee expedition.

HEAVY SNOW IN SCOTLAND—STATIONS ON THE CALEDONIAN RAILWAY COVERED WITH SNOW.

LONDON, March 12.—The Caledonian Railway is blocked with snow, several trains being buried in the drifts. The fall of snow has been unprecedented along the line of the road. In some places the station-houses are covered, the chimneys only appearing.

"NAPOLEON IV."

PARTISANS OF THE BONAPARTE DYNASTY ARRIVING AT CHISELHURST.

LONDON, March 12.—Rouher, Pietri, and several hundred prominent Frenchmen have already arrived to attend the festivities at Chiselhurst on the occasion of the majority of the Prince Imperial.

SPAIN.

CARLIST OPERATIONS—VIGOROUS DEFENSE OF BILBOA BY THE REPUBLICANS.

BAYONNE, March 12.—The Carlists report that their forces have entered Irun, and have begun operations against Olot.

MADRID, March 12.—The Governor of Bilboa has informed Marshal Serrano that he has received provisions sufficient to last until April, and that he will continue a vigorous defense of the city.

AUSTRIA.

THE ULTRAMONTANES, THE ECCLESIASTICAL LAWS, AND THE GOVERNMENT.

VIENNA, March 12.—The Emperor Francis Joseph has authorized his Government to assume a strong attitude against Ultramontane opposition to the Ecclesiastical laws.

JAPAN.

THE INSURRECTION SUPPRESSED—THE OFFENDERS ALL IN CUSTODY.

Messrs. George Opdyke & Co., the financial agents of the Japanese Government in this City, yesterday received the following dispatch:

NAGASAKI, March 12.—The political disturbance was confined to one province of Japan.

On the 1st inst., all offenders surrendered to the Government.
YOSHIDA,
Vice Minister.

TURKEY.

SUFFERING AMONG THE POOR IN CONSTANTINOPLE THROUGH A HEAVY SNOW-STORM.

CONSTANTINOPLE, March 12.—There is great distress among the poor people here in consequence of a heavy snow-storm. Private charitable organizations in addition to the Government are actively at work to relieve those who are suffering.

MILLARD FILLMORE.

OBSEQUIES OF THE LATE EX-PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES AT BUFFALO.

BUFFALO, N. Y., March 12.—Buffalo exhibits to-day its veneration for one of the nation's most illustrious statesmen and heartfelt sorrow for one of her oldest and most-beloved citizens—Millard Fillmore, Ex-President of the United States. Flags are flying at half-mast at all public and private buildings and from shipping in the harbor. Business is entirely suspended. All the main thoroughfares and private residences along the line of march of the funeral procession are profusely hung with mourning. At the family residence of the late Mr. Fillmore his body was deposited in the west room; at the head was a crown, composed of camelias, rosebuds, and other flowers. On the lid was a beautiful wreath and two large crosses; on the right, a large star, and on the left bouquets and cut flowers.

At 9 o'clock this morning the family of Mr. Fillmore and a few intimate friends assembled at the late residence of the deceased, where religious exercises were conducted by Rev. V. R. Hotchkiss, of the Baptist Church, and Rev. John C. Lord, of the Presbyterian Church. At the conclusion of the services, eight non-commissioned officers of Company D, Buffalo City Guards, detailed for bearers, entered and bore the remains to the hearse, which was escorted by the full company to St. Paul's Cathedral, where the body lies in state. The casket containing the body is of rosewood, covered with white silk, with eight silver handles and silver ornaments. On the lid is a solid silver plate, containing the following inscription: "Millard Fillmore, born Jan. 7, 1800, died March 8, 1874."

On reaching the cathedral the casket was deposited in the vestibule of the church, on a catafalque covered with a pall of black velvet, trimmed with white crape and silver stars, with vases of exotic flowers at the head and foot. It lay in state here, with Company D as guard of honor, and notwithstanding the cold, raw day, from 10 o'clock until the hour for closing the casket thousands of citizens and strangers thronged the vestibule to take a last look. Although much emaciated, Mr. Fillmore's face bore the courtly appearance so characteristic of him in life.

Shortly after 2 o'clock the doors of the cathedral were opened to admit the United States Senatorial and House committees, Legislative committees, members of Gov. Dix's military staff, the Mayor, city authorities and committees, Council of the University of Buffalo, the Bar of Erie County, the Board of Trade, and representatives of other civic societies.

At 2:45 o'clock, the family having entered the cathedral, six Sergeants, detailed from the First United States Infantry, stationed at Fort Porter, bore the casket from the vestibule into the cathedral, headed by Rev. Dr. Shelton and the Episcopal clergy of Buffalo, and followed by Wm. A. Bird, Noah P. Sprague, E. K. Jewett, O. H. Marshall, O. G. Steele, Judge George W. Clinton, Henry Martin, and Warren Bryant, pall-bearers, eight of the oldest and most influential citizens and friends of the deceased, and placed it in front of the chancel. The ceremonies in the cathedral were of a solemn and impressive character, including a brief résumé of the life of Mr. Fillmore by Rev. Dr. Shelton, the venerable Rector of St. Paul's, and the life-long friend of the late Ex-President.

The casket was then borne to the hearse and the procession moved in the following order:

Major Gen. Howard and Brig. Gen. Rogers and their staff officers:

Company D, Buffalo City Guards.

Sixty-fifth and Seventy-fourth Regiments, National Guards.

Companies A and C, First United States Infantry, under Col. De Russy, as a guard of honor.

The hearse was covered with national flags and funereal emblems, and was followed by a long line of carriages, with bearers, mourners, national, State, and City representatives and citizens, to Forrest Lawn Cemetery, where, after the final services of the Episcopal Church, the remains were deposited in a stone grave in the family lot, adjoining the graves of Millard Fillmore's former partners, Solomon G. Haven and Judge N. K. Hall, of the once famous law firm of Fillmore, Haven & Hall. The crowd on the streets along the route of the procession was large.

ACTION OF THE STATE AUTHORITIES.

ALBANY, N. Y., March 12.—The Governor, Controller, and other State officers have closed their offices in respect to the memory of Ex-President Fillmore.

TELEGRAMS OF SYMPATHY.

Ex-President Johnson sent the following telegram, expressing his regret at his inability to be present at the funeral of Mr. Fillmore:

GREENVILLE, Tenn., March 11, 1874.

To L. P. Dayton, Mayor, and E. P. Dorr, Chairman Reception Committee:

It is deeply regretted that I cannot be present and join in the funeral ceremonies of Ex-President Millard Fillmore on Thursday next, giving some assurance of my high appreciation of one of the nation's most distinguished sons, as a pure, upright citizen, a wise and patriotic statesman. The family and friends have my sincere condolence in the loss of one so great and good. ANDREW JOHNSON.

The following dispatch was received from Gov. Dix:

ALBANY, March 10, 1874.

To His Honor Mayor Dayton:

I regret exceedingly that my urgent duties during the session of the Legislature will not permit me to accept the invitation of the City of Buffalo to attend the funeral ceremonies of Ex-President Fillmore. JOHN A. DIX.

A telegram from Adjutant General Rathbone stated that two members of the Governor's staff had been detailed to represent him, and would be present at the funeral; and the Buffalo *Commercial Advertiser* says that Gov. Dix will send an autograph letter of condolence to Mrs. Fillmore.

The following was also received from Bishop Coxe:

"The Bishop of Western New-York, deeply regretting that his appointments, previously made, and which he finds cannot now be revoked, force him to be absent from the city at the time appointed for the funeral of Ex-President Fillmore, takes this occasion to invite all the clergy of his diocese who can be spared from their parishes, amid the solemn duties of Lent, to be present with the Rector of St. Paul's, and other clergy of Buffalo, at 2 o'clock on Thursday, 12th inst., to render the last tribute of respect and honor to the memory of this eminent patriot and former Chief Magistrate of the nation."

BUFFALO, March 11, 1874.

BILLIARDS IN BOSTON.

BOSTON, March 12.—The seventh and eighth games of the billiard tournament were played this afternoon and evening, at Bumstead Hall. In the afternoon the playing was between Messrs. Garnier and Daly. The lead was won by Garnier. His playing was by no means up to his usual standard, although he made some good runs—38, 39, 28, 24, and 21. He failed to count in twenty-four out of sixty-eight innings. The playing of Daly was more uniform throughout. His highest runs were 40, 23, 22. Daly won the game by 88 points. Daly's average was 5 6-7, Garnier's 4 4-10. The length of the game was two hours and thirty-five minutes

In the evening the playing was between Cyrille Dion and M. Ubassy, Dion leading off with the largest leading run that has been made—29 points. The game was close. At the fifteenth innings the game stood 105 to 99 in favor of Ubassy. In the sixty-third innings it stood—Ubassy 393, Dion 336. The game was won by Dion by two points. Dion's average, 5 3-19; Ubassy's, 5⅓. Length of game, three hours and two minutes. Highest run, 40, by Ubassy.

THE SNOW BLOCKADE IN NEVADA.

RENO, Nev., March 12.—A dispatch from Elko reports that the weather is clear and pleasant. It is thawing rapidly, and the road is clear east of there; but the trains are ten hours late. One passenger train left here (Reno) last night on time, went to Truckee, and tried to get to Summit. After proceeding four miles it had to return, but tried it again five hours later, got through and passed Emigrant Gap at 12:10 P. M. The eastern-bound passenger train passed here about four hours late. The freight trains are all abandoned west of Wadsworth. It is raining as far east as Alta; from there to Boca damp snow is falling. It is cold and calm here, and as far east as Winnemucca it is calm, and raining at intervals. There is no fear of the road being blocked as long as the snow falls damp. It is dry, light snow and a high wind, which causes it to drift, that are to be feared.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 12—Evening.—Dispatches to-night state that snow is falling again in the Sierras with great violence. At Emigrant Gap a snow-plow and five engines are off the track. No trains are expected to get through to-night.

THE LOCOMOTIVE ENGINEERS.

CARD OF THE LATE GRAND CHIEF OF THE BROTHERHOOD, CHARLES WILSON.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, March 12.—Charles Wilson, late Grand Chief of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, publishes a letter in the papers of Friday denouncing the action taken by the convention held here, in not permitting him to make a defense, but condemning and compelling his immediate resignation because he opposed the striking policy. He says that delegates were admitted to the convention who had been guilty of gross misconduct in the late strikes, while one delegate was admitted from a division which retains a striker who was guilty of misplacing a switch so as to throw a passenger train from the track. Railroad officials who have always treated the men kindly were denounced in no mild terms by the convention. He concludes as follows: "Before the strike the brotherhood received the cordial support of thousands of the best men in Canada and the United States, but now all is changed. A number of subdivisions, with a large number of members, have entirely disregarded the most sacred rules of the brotherhood and all their protestations made to their friends since they were first organized. They have forfeited every claim to the confidence of everybody by entirely ignoring all their previous promises, and now they assume a suspicious attitude by instituting a secret policy that will surely prove ruinous to the best interests of all concerned. No declaration of good intentions will now avail anything after such flagrant violations of all previous rules and promises. Sincerely regretting the condition our once-powerful organization is placed in, and not being willing to share the responsibility of a final disgrace and failure, I have applied to my division for a final withdrawal. I am aware that there are a large number of divisions that do not approve of the strike, or of any change in the policy of the organization. To my mind, there is only one way that a division or member can save their honor, and that is to withdraw from the demoralized brotherhood and organize a new society that will have for its guide, first and last, justice and honor."

LOSSES BY FIRE.

A fire, corner of Morais and St. Louis streets, New-Orleans, yesterday, caused a loss of about $15,000.

A fire at Lexington, Scott County, Indiana, on Wednesday night, destroyed five of the principal stores, one dwelling, and a livery stable, with five horses. Loss, probably, $25,000; partly insured.

Ten alarms of fire were given on Wednesday night in Boston, keeping the firemen almost constantly on the move, and owing to the fierce north-westerly wind and extreme cold caused unusual excitement and anxiety. Only two of the fires were extensive. One on Plympton street destroyed Robinson Gill's block, occupied mostly for mechanical purposes, and causing a loss of $25,000. Another in Commercial street caused a loss of about $65,000. Among the sufferers were Atwood & Co., oyster dealers; Eustis & Darling, flour commission merchants; D. Pulsifer & Co., commission merchants; Knight & McIntyre, provisions; Atwood & Hewitt, commission merchants; Killam, Loud & Co., ship brokers; Gerrish & French, wholesale fish-dealers; Richardson & Son, commission merchants; D. H. Rivers, ship-carver; L. Parks, sign-maker, and Clapp & Putnam, sail-makers. The property was mostly insured.

LOCAL FIRES.

At 2 o'clock yesterday morning a large fire was discovered in a row of tenement-houses near Calvary Cemetery, in the town of Newtown, Long Island. As a high wind prevailed, it was like feeding the flames with oil, and in a very few minutes four buildings were wrapped in a sheet of flame. Two of the houses were unoccupied, but the families in the remaining two had great difficulty in escaping with their lives. Owing to the engine companies being situated at a great distance from the scene of the fire, the firemen did not arrive until it was too late to be of use. Gooderson Engine Company, of Winfield, arrived first, and the Rambler Hose Company, of Blissville, a few minutes later. The flames destroyed the new fence which had just been placed around the cemetery by the association a few days before. Very little personal property was saved, and the unfortunate persons who have been burned out are rendered nearly penniless. The buildings were the property of J. W. King, a real estate owner, of New-Jersey. The total loss will exceed $18,000, upon which there is no insurance.

At 11 o'clock yesterday forenoon a fire occasioned by a defective flue partially destroyed a frame house on Forty-fourth street, between Sixth and Seventh avenues, Brooklyn. The house was owned by Mr. Charles Randal, and was damaged to the extent of $600; no insurance.

The Staten Island Railway Company's freight and passenger depot building at Richmond Valley Station was set on fire, on Monday night, by some person, as yet unknown. A hole was cut through the floor under the building, and a pile of wood and straw was kindled, but it was discovered in time to save the building. It is the general opinion that the object was to burn a house adjoining the depot, which is unoccupied and heavily insured. The matter is now in course of investigation.

THE WEATHER.

SYNOPSIS AND PROBABILITIES.

WASHINGTON, March 13—1 A. M.—Partly cloudy weather has prevailed over New-England, the northern portion of the Middle States, lower lake region, and Michigan, with occasionally light snow and low and falling temperature. Brisk and occasionally high north to west winds over the Middle and Eastern States and lower lake region. Light rain has fallen on the Texas coast. The barometer has fallen somewhat at the stations in the Eastern British Provinces, where it is remarkably low.

The rivers have risen at Shreveport, but fallen at Cairo, Nashville, Cincinnati, and Pittsburg.

PROBABILITIES.

For New-England, the Middle States, and lower lake region, fresh to very brisk north to west winds, low temperature, and partly cloudy weather will prevail, with occasionally light snow in the latter section and the northern portions of the two former.

For the Southern States, east of the Mississippi, clear weather, low temperature, and fresh to brisk winds, mostly from the north and west.

For the upper lake region and south over the Ohio Valley, clear or partly cloudy weather, low temperature, and north-west winds.

For Missouri and the North-west the winds will probably shift to east and south, with rising temperature. The Ohio and Cumberland Rivers will continue falling.

REV. MR. STACK VS. BISHOP O'HARA.

WILLIAMSPORT, Penn., March 12.—The ministers of the conference at this place, speaking for the Evangelical Churches, have issued another document in relation to the Stack-O'Hara controversy. They say it involves vast and vital interest for every citizen of America, inasmuch as it tends to break down the present arbitrary power of the Roman Bishops, which is inconsistent with the liberties of the country. They then recommend Father Stack's movement to general approbation and support.

THE TICHBORNE TRIAL.

CLOSING SCENES OF THE PROTRACTED DRAMA.

From Our Own Correspondent.

LONDON, Wednesday, Feb. 25, 1874.

Thank goodness! the Tichborne case is over at last. It is, perhaps, more than a coincidence that within a week or two the Gladstone Ministry has been exploded, and the Tichborne claimant convicted. It is true that it has taken rather longer than was necessary in each case to expose the imposture, but it is some satisfaction to reflect that they have both been got rid of, at any rate for a time. Arthur Orton disappears from public life for fourteen years, but possibly we may hear of the other claimant again before that period is over. In the meantime there is evidence that human intelligence still operates to some extent. The Judges did not take their seats upon the bench this morning until 10 o'clock, but at least an hour before there was a large gathering of barristers in wigs and gowns waiting in the corridors for admission. When at last the doors were opened, there was a desperate rush and struggle for places, and in some cases the gentlemen entered without their wigs, while in others the wigs got in without the gentlemen belonging to them. At least half of the body of the court was filled with barristers, and they also competed vigorously for places with the general public behind, who, however, were a very select public, inasmuch as they were all admitted by tickets, which it required great favor to obtain. A little before 10 the claimant came in as usual, attended by his black boy, old Boyle's son. He took his place at the little table in front of the seats reserved for the Queen's Counsel, produced his well-thumbed pocket dictionary and laid it on the table, took off his yellow dog-skin gloves, and then, turning round, shook hands with Dr. Kenealy, his counsel, but without looking him in the face or saying anything to him. He looked rather pale, and there was an affectation of ease and cheerfulness, which was betrayed by keen, furtive glances from under his eyelids at the jury and by a certain restlessness of demeanor. There were some letters waiting for him, and he began to read them and to write answers, and continued to do so, or to pretend to do so, for some time after the Chief Justice had been speaking. Next, with a shout of warning from the ushers, the Judges took their places, first the Lord Chief Justice, then Justice Mellor, and thirdly little Justice Lush. On certain Saints' days the Judges wear a gala costume of red and white tippets, but to-day was an ordinary day, and they wore only their plain blue serge gowns, with large cuffs of ermine.

THE CHIEF JUSTICE'S ADDRESS.

Without a moment's pause the Chief Justice resumed his address in a rather low, level voice, seldom rising above a conversational tone. He did not read the address, but delivered it *ex tempore*. He had been speaking for more than a fortnight, and after the first day or two, during which Roger Tichborne's early life was sketched with masterly effect, the summing up had been rather a disappointment, especially to the Bar. It was known that the Chief Justice meant to make an effort to distinguish himself in what would probably be the last great case he would have a chance of trying, but the expectations which had been excited were very far from being fulfilled. The summing up was spun out to a most inordinate length, and was so overloaded with minute details that it must have been rather a bewilderment than an assistance to the jury, supposing—which is an insult to their intelligence—that they wanted any assistance after all they had heard. With an enormous mass of evidence before him, it was his business to sift and sort it, so as to bring before the jury the really salient and essential points, while clearing away all that was irrelevant and worthless. Instead of doing this, however, during the greater part of his address, he went through the evidence in the most microscopic detail, and darkened the case with clouds of dust, which it should rather have been his duty to dissipate. The way in which he weighed and balanced all sorts of petty matters seemed almost to suggest that, unless the jury were satisfied as to the way in which the claimant had obtained every particle of his information, they must give him the benefit of the doubt. His remarks this morning, however, were brief and to the point. They occupied only an hour and three-quarters, and anybody who wishes to get at the gist of the case has only to read this part of the address. All that was really necessary to be said ought have been said in two, or at the outside three, days; and indeed the Chief Justice did at last put the pith of his observations into less than a couple of hours. I need not repeat what he said as it will be fully reported in the newspapers. He went over the different questions which have been raised, asking first whether a man who knew so little of Roger Tichborne's life and family circumstances as the defendant could possibly be Roger, and next, whether a man who was mixed up with Arthur Orton in so many ways, and who was to be traced to the same place, at the same time, and to the same occupations as Arthur Orton, could be other than Orton himself! Nothing could be more artistic and conclusive than the way in which the net was thus thrown over the claimant and then drawn close so as to render an escape hopeless. Incidentally the Chief Justice referred to the attacks that had been made on the court by the claimant's partisans, and especially to the outrageous and insulting conduct of Dr. Kenealy, to whom he administered a severe rebuke, which was applauded by the Bar, though the applause was immediately checked. He had never, he said, heard such disgraceful language in a court of justice, and he hoped he never should again. He accused Dr. Kenealy of having on one occasion deliberately lowered his voice so that an attack upon the Bench should reach only the reporters, and not those against whom it was directed, and stigmatized such conduct as cowardly as well as dishonorable. If he had distinctly heard what was said, he should have instantly punished the offender. In thanking the Bar for the support and respect he had always received from them, and in appealing to them to justify his treatment of this case, the Chief Justice's voice faltered and his words were, for a moment, interrupted by emotion. He went on to urge the jury not to be deterred from doing their duty by threats of popular disfavor, and to point out to any member of that body who had a difficulty in agreeing with the rest that he was bound to try to reconcile his views with those of the majority, if that were possible, and not to set himself up as superior to the rest. In conclusion, he told them that if they applied their minds honestly and uprightly to the case, setting aside alike fear of popular disfavor or promises of a popular "ovation," they would find that their conduct would be approved by all "save fanatics and fools." Dr. Kenealy was present in court during the Chief Justice's observations on himself, and tried to look as if he did not mind it, but without much success. The claimant also did his best to assume an air of indifference, occasionally, however, shaking his head at particular passages, as much as to say "Now that is really too bad," tearing up scraps of paper viciously, as if he wished the Chief Justice were between his fingers, and muttering complaints to his attorney who sat beside him. After the Chief Justice, Justice Mellor and Justice Lush each followed with a few words, in which they did not touch on the evidence, for they adopted all that had been said by Sir A. Cockburn, but merely emphasized his rebuke to Dr. Kenealy.

THE JURY.

It was a few minutes after 12 when the Judge finished, and for a moment it seemed as if the jury hesitated as to whether it was worth while to leave their box for consultation, and their movements were of course eagerly watched by the claimant and the audience. A tall juror, with sharp, bilious features and black beard, snatched down his hat from the peg rather sharply as a signal that he wanted to go, and the rest at once followed. This seemed to confirm the impression that had got about that the jury was not unanimous, and there was much speculation as to how long they would be absent. The claimant remained in court all the time, closely watched by Police in uniform and plain clothes. He continued to affect an appearance of complacency, and spoke once or twice in a low voice to the boy Boyle, but he was evidently nervous and moody. One or two letters and telegrams addressed "Sir Roger Tichborne, Bart.," arrived about this time, and were handed to him—the last he will receive under that title. It was supposed that as the jury had now been out for a quarter of an hour there must be some discussion going on among them, and that it would therefore be some time before they returned. Very soon afterward, however, a buzz announced that they were coming in, and there was consequently some excitement. The claimant was struggling desperately to maintain his self-possession. He plucked up the collar of his coat, and settled himself firmly in his seat, as if prepared for the worst. In a great hush the jury take their places. The Clerk of the court asks them for their verdict, and it is at once given in a firm voice by the foreman, "Guilty—guilty on both counts." The foreman further stated that the verdict was unanimous, and that they also held unanimously that the defendant had been proved to be Arthur Orton, and that there was no foundation for his statements in regard to the alleged seduction of his cousin. A paper was also handed in signifying reprobation of Dr. Kenealy's abusive and calumnious attacks, and declaring that there appeared to be no ground for the charges of conspiracy, perjury, and corruption brought against the witnesses for the prosecution.

THE SENTENCE.

Then the claimant had to stand up, which he did sullenly and sulkily, drooping both his broad face and his sly, leering eyes. Justice Mellor then read the judgment of the court, prefacing it with some general remarks on the case. The punishment to be awarded was, he said, quite inadequate, but they were limited by an act of Parliament which had probably been passed without the contingency of such a monstrous crime as this having been taken into account. The sentence was seven years' penal servitude for perjury in declaring that he was Roger Tichborne, and then on the back of that, seven years more for the perjuries he had committed in supporting this imposture. I think the criminal had made up his mind for the first seven years, but was taken aback by the cumulative applications of the penalty. He gulped violently and sucked his lips, together with a scarcely audible "Ah." By this time the Police officers, who had all along been keeping a vigilant watch, surrounded him more closely, and I imagine there was some apprehension that he might attempt to swallow poison or do something desperate. Once there was a sort of movement among them when he put his hand in his pocket. Col. Henderson, the Chief of the Metropolitan Police; Col. Frazer, one of his Lieutenants, and a posse of detectives and constables, were at hand, and a large body of Police was also stationed in the corridors and approaches to the court. The claimant, speaking with some difficulty, and in a low voice, asked the court whether he might say anything. "Certainly not," replied the Chief Justice, and immediately the claimant, or, as he must now be called, Orton, surrendered himself, lamb-like, into the hands of the officers, and was hastily led away. He had been rather pale when he first came into court, but he was now about black in the face, especially about the upper part of the cheeks and around the eyes. Large drops of perspiration stood upon his brow. He bowed to his counsel as he went away, and exchanged a glance of farewell with young Boyle, and then disappeared. In order to baffle the large crowd which had gathered in Westminster Hall, in Palace yard, and in Parliament street, he was taken through a back way to Newgate. The mob waited patiently for some time to take a last look at its hero, but as he did not appear, it gradually dispersed. The proceedings were all got over by about 1 o'clock, and I suspect an effort was made to accomplish this in order that the half holiday in the afternoon might not add to the multitude.

ILL-MANAGED PROCEEDINGS.

It cannot be said that the manner in which this absurd and transparent imposture has been dealt with has been creditable to the administration of justice. It is nine years since Orton first began to call himself Roger Tichborne. He had six years to get up his case for the first trial, which resulted in a non-suit, which was practically a verdict against him; and now it has taken some two years more to get him convicted. The expenses of the present trial have been estimated at a fabulous sum, and there can be no doubt that they will at least be very considerable—probably some £200,000 or thereabouts. All this needless waste of time and money might have been saved by the exercise of a little common sense and judicial firmness. Orton should have been tried at the Old Bailey in the ordinary way, as soon after the first trial as possible, and there would have been no difficulty about this if the Attorney General had not, unfortunately, made up his mind to make a great parade of the case. The result has been this wearisome and protracted trial of 188 days, of which nearly a hundred have been spent in mere talking. The evidence at the first trial was perfectly conclusive as to the fact that the claimant was not Roger Tichborne; and although it might be interesting to know whether or not he was Arthur Orton, it is certainly not worth while to disorder and delay the whole body of judicial business by employing three of the principal Judges for the best part of a year in disposing of the question. The truth is that the claimant's own evidence really exposed the hollowness of his pretensions. For a whole year after he gave himself out as Roger Tichborne he was utterly and ludicrously ignorant of all Roger's antecedents and the circumstances of his family. With the help of a number of dupes and confederates, the plot was afterward worked up into a more likely form; but even if this process had been been less exhaustively exposed, there were still a few broad issues on which the case might have been determined—as, for instance, whether it was credible that if several men were saved from the Bella the claimant should be the only one ever heard of, and that the crew of the ship that picked him up and the ship herself should also have vanished from the world? Whether a man who had spoken French as his native language until he was twenty-four years of age could in a few years become unable to spell a word of that language, and whether he could in a few months learn to speak Spanish fluently? Whether a man could forget his mother's home, his own birthplace, the companions of his childhood, his play-fellows and school, his tutors, his studies, even his holidays? Whether it is natural that a runaway heir should pay £500 apiece to a couple of agents for discovering him when he could any day have discovered himself for nothing? The more one thinks of it the more monstrous it seems that questions like these should have taken so long to answer. The one solitary point in the claimant's favor was that he was recognized by Roger's mother, but then she recognized him before she saw him, and in the teeth of his absurd and ignorant mistakes about Roger's personal history, and it is clear that she had worked herself into a crazy state of mind on the subject, in which she was prepared to accept anybody as her son rather than want one. The audacity of an imposture attempted by an ignorant, uneducated man, with such slender means of information to begin with, has been with many persons one of the arguments in the claimant's favor. Is it likely, they ask, that, without knowing anything about Roger Tichborne, he should set about personating him? It is quite clear, however, to any one who goes back to the beginning of the story, that the claimant never planned the imposture as a grand whole, and that he was led on and on by the temptation of circumstances. In the first instance he was trying to screw some money out of Mr. Gibbes, the attorney, by swaggering vaguely about property in England. Lady Tichborne's advertisement furnished him with a few particulars to work upon, and Gibbes himself, after he had seen the advertisement, pressed him to declare himself the missing heir. He put off writing to Lady Tichborne as long as possible, and it was only when he was absolutely penniless, and saw that Gibbes would give nothing until the Dowager had been applied to, that he agreed to do so. The eagerness of the Dowager's letters, and her disregard of the claimant's ignorance, were further temptations, and he seems to have thought that at least he might carry the thing far enough to extract something handsome out of her. He was starving in Australia, and it was always an advantage to get a passage to England. Then Boyle turns up, and Baigent and the rest, rogues and dupes at every turn assisting him. He had soon got so far committed to the project that it was easier to go on than to go back.

TRAITS OF THE CLAIMANT.

There cannot be a greater mistake than to imagine that the claimant is a clever, quick-witted man, with any subtlety or inventiveness about him. He is certainly not stupid. He has a ready, plausible address, self-possession, and great promptitude of assertion. Under cross-examination he rarely hesitated. He had always an answer ready to fire off at once, however little to the purpose. Apart from these qualities, however, he is a very poor creature. At the first he had evidently thought of trying to pick up a smattering of French, of drill, and of other things, but had given it up as too much trouble. His laziness and stolidity have done him good service. A quick, ingenious man would have been more inventive, and would have taken more pains to play the part—thus laying pitfalls for himself. The claimant avoided invention as much as possible, and contented himself whenever he could with simply saying "I don't recollect," "I am ill," or "I am drunk," or, "My mind is a blank about that." When he gave any names or dates they were taken from his own, that is, from Orton's life. Never did any one drift so lazily into a great crime, or display so little ingenuity in the execution of it.

J. H. F.

GREAT NEWSPAPERS—DISGRACEFUL PRACTICES.

From the Pottsville (Penn.) Miners' Journal, 11th.

When the late Horace Greeley edited and managed the New-York *Tribune*, which he built up, it was a great and leading newspaper, but after he took ground against Gen. Grant's Administration, and he ceased his more direct supervision of the paper, it commenced resorting to practices which would have disgraced even papers that did not lay a claim to being very great or even very reliable. When the New-York Custom-house investigations were under discussion, in the Winter of 1871-72, the *Tribune* resorted to the discreditable practice of suppressing a portion of the regularly-reported proceedings of Congress, that militated against the position that paper assumed. We allude more particularly to the remarks made by Senator Patterson when discussing the propriety of appointing a committee to investigate the affairs of the Custom-house of New-York. In his remarks, he said, in substance, that if a committee was appointed and they honestly performed their duty, they would find corruption, &c., in the management of the Custom-house—but this was no more due to Grant's Administration than to others that had preceded it, as these abuses had existed for years before Gen. Grant was elected. This was the substance of his remarks, and they were condensed into from twelve to fifteen lines in the regular report of the proceedings of Congress. This portion of the report of the regular proceedings was entirely suppressed in the *Tribune*, while it appeared in all the other leading City journals. This we assert positively.

To show that the *Tribune* continues this disreputable practice, we copy the following from the last *Engineering and Mining Journal*, of New-York:

"Among the noticeable features of the recent meeting of the Mining Engineers was the enterprise displayed by THE NEW-YORK TIMES in sending a corps of reporters to the sessions of the institute, and in laying before the public every morning during the meeting a full account of the proceedings of the previous day. Other daily papers of New-York noticed the meetings favorably, without, however, undertaking the formidable work of fully reporting them. Under these circumstances it was eminently proper that the institute, in passing a general vote of thanks to the press of New-York, mentioned with particular praise the extraordinary zeal and ability shown by THE TIMES. We were not a little surprised to find in the New-York *Tribune* of Saturday a copy of the resolutions of thanks referred to, from which the clause according well-deserved recognition to THE TIMES had been entirely omitted. The *Tribune* aims to be, and comes very near being, a complete and impartial newspaper. The petty device of suppressing a favorable notice of a rival journal in the copy of a resolution which it professes to give entire, is certainly not worthy of it. Of course the *Tribune* may with propriety give mere brief notices, instead of detailed reports, of a meeting the proceedings of which it may consider too technical for extended display in its columns; but when another journal, judging the case differently, incurs the trouble and expense of doing for a meeting of engineers what the *Tribune* chose to do for the lecture of Agassiz, or the proceedings of the American Association at Portland, it seems to us that in such an instance that great newspaper should not hesitate to award to a rival the praise which it is never slow to claim for itself."

The New-York *Tribune* may be great in some respects, but such practices in a paper that makes such pretensions as the *Tribune* does is disgraceful in the extreme, and shows that it is totally unreliable, even in giving official information to the public. We regret to speak thus of a journal which in Greeley's time was considered the most reliable and model journal of the country. But, alas! when Mr. Greeley was seduced into a false position before the public, and fell a victim to the "greatest mistake of his life," the paper seems to have fallen also in all that gives confidence and character in its conduct.

A GRANGER FUNERAL.

The Leavenworth (Kansas) *Times* of the 8th inst. gives the following account of the burial of Mr. Henry Bolin, a prominent granger, at Kickapoo, Kan., two days previous: "On leaving the residence of the deceased, the hearse which contained the remains was flanked on either side by three pall-bearers, who walked with uncovered heads and regalia draped in mourning. Following the hearse came the relatives of the deceased, and next marched the sisters of the order, clad in full regalia. The brothers came next, and following them the vast concourse of people who had come from far and near to witness the ceremonies. The remains were first taken to the church, where a priest went through a service peculiar to the Catholic Church, of which the deceased was a member. When the exercises here had been concluded, the procession took up its march for the cemetery, where the granger funeral rites were performed. The coffin was placed on supports directly over the open grave, and remained there until the impressive and interesting services were concluded. G. B. Coffin, Master of the Franklin Grange, conducted the ceremonies. When the brothers and sisters of the grange of which the deceased was a member had assembled about the grave, the Master read a selection from the burial ritual, followed by a second selection by the Chaplain, and then the members repeated slowly and solemnly the Lord's Prayer, closing with a beautiful and appropriate hymn. The brothers of the order then stepped to the grave and threw into the opening several boquets of flowers and evergreens. A short but powerful address was next delivered by the Chaplain. While the coffin was being lowered a beautiful and soul-inspiring hymn was sung, and during the singing the sisters showered boquets of flowers upon the descending coffin until it reached the wooden box at the bottom of the grave. The Master then sprinkled a portion of dirt thrown from the grave over the coffin, and the services closed with the solemn benediction of the Chaplain. Taken throughout, the ceremonies were very beautiful and impressive.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

WHY BE TAKEN IN?

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I am happy to see in your paper of March 11 that rogue of the perfume-box is held up for the public to recognize. He is truly a transparent rogue. I have been visited by the person in question. I was informed that a friend from Brooklyn wished to see me. On entering the parlor I was surprised to see a perfect stranger standing in the middle of the room, apparently making himself at home. He replied to my looks of astonishment that he was sent by my friend to see if I would purchase some extract of him. At first I was in doubt. But on questioning him I found he knew the number and location of my friend's house, and I reluctantly bought a small bottle of extract for $1, which proved perfectly worthless, and shortly after his leaving my card receiver was found emptied of its contents. Since then my friends not only in New-York, but in other cities have been visited in my name, and many of them have bought the worthless stuff.

VEXATION.

HAVE IT YOUR OWN WAY.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Your London correspondent in a recent letter, in speaking of the Duke of Abercorn, says: "He got his Duchy as the price of going to Ireland as Lord Lieutenant, an idle, undignified, and costly exile in the sham court of a dreary and discontented country." As an Irishman, I feel called upon to correct one of the errors into which your correspondent has evidently fallen—the term exile as applied to Abercorn. The very meaning of the word exile is "banishment from one's native land," shows that the word could not be applied to him. His family seat and only estate is at Baronscourt, near Newtonstewart, County Tyrone, and, as to the court in Dublin being a sham one, I cannot understand how that term can be applied. The Lord Lieutenant acts as the Queen's representative in Dublin. There is no sham about it. Abercorn was given his Dukedom in 1868 for the faithful discharge of his duties as Lord Lieutenant, which I believe he fairly merited.

W. W. HANNAN.

THE PERMIT BUREAU.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I have read your article in yesterday's issue on the Permit Bureau of this City.

You do not, I think, handle the subject with the severity which it deserves, and as your valuable paper is the only one to which we can look for protection in such matters, you will, I trust, show the public how this bureau, which was originally established for their protection, serves now only as an office for black-mailing our business men.

A MERCHANT.

NEW-YORK CITY, Thursday, March 12, 1874.

TURF NOTES.

The entries to the stakes of the American Jockey Club, to be run at the Spring meeting, closed on the 1st of the present month, with a large number of entries. The new Juvenile Stake for two-year olds, half a mile, has thirty-two nominations. As the conditions are $100 entrance, half forfeit, and the club adding $500, the stake is a very valuable one. The Fordham Handicap, one mile and a quarter, has forty entries, and the Jockey Club Handicap, two miles, has thirty-three nominations. The Westchester Cup, two miles and a quarter, has closed with twenty-six entries, but, owing to the penalties for winners of $2,000 and over, such horses as Tom Bowling, Mate, Preakness, &c., have not been entered. There are enough good ones engaged, however, to make a splendid race.

The various stakes to be run for at the annual Summer meetings of the Monmouth Park Associations also closed on the 1st March. There are four two-year-old stakes, the first of which is the Hopeful Stakes, dash of half a mile, which has twenty-four nominations. The second is the July Stakes, three quarters of a mile, to be run on the fourth day of the first meeting, and there are twenty-one subscribers, all of the most fashionable strains. The third is the Thespian Stakes, also three-quarters of a mile, to be run on the second day of the second meeting, and there are twenty-three youngsters engaged. The fourth and last is the August Stakes, dash of one mile, to be run on the fourth day of the second meeting. There are twenty entries. There is but one stake for three-year olds, and this is the Monmouth Sequel Stakes, two miles, in which there are twenty-one engaged, making the stake worth $1,850. The Long Branch Stakes for all ages, one mile and three-quarters, has twenty-one entries, including Tom Bowling, Preakness, Survivor, and Lizzie Lucas. This will doubtless be a grand contest. The last stake to be noticed is the Monmouth Cup for all ages, two miles and a half, and as it is a weight for age race (as all cup races should be) with no penalties, all the best horses have engagements. There are twenty-four entries, including Tom Bowling, Village Blacksmith, Monarchist, Preakness, Fred Bonnabel, and Lizzie Lucas, an array of names that will draw thousands to witness the contest. It will be observed that all of the stakes have closed exceedingly well, and promise grand sport during the season of 1874.

PRESIDENT THIERS ON FRENCH RESIDENTS.

The text of M. Thiers' reply to the French delegation from New-York, which presented him with an album, has reached this City. In the course of his remarks, he said: "Already the French of several large American cities have been good enough to send me testimonials of their esteem, and I am deeply affected thereby." Speaking of France, he says: "Now we must continue the work of reorganization, a work which has been interrupted but for a moment, and in regard to which we must not despair of success. Parties will end by finding their powerlessness, and by leaving France to govern herself as she chooses. France has already done well. She must persist, and instructed by the example of the noble country you inhabit, she must not dream of accomplishing her aims, except by proper means, because nothing is firmly established by violence or precipitancy. The noble example of Washington should be our model."

THE DEAD-LOCK IN THE POLICE DEPARTMENT AT AN END.

The dead-lock which has existed in the Board of Police almost since the vacancy caused by the death of the late Henry Smith, was broken up yesterday by the election of Commissioner Hugh Gardner as President of the board. When the board met yesterday afternoon Commissioner Russell offered a resolution to the effect that Commissioner Hugh Gardner be elected President of the board. This resolution was put and unanimously adopted. Mr. Gardner then took his seat as President, and the board proceeded to dispose of a quantity of routine business. It was stated by the members of the board that the election of Mr. Gardner was the result of an amicable understanding arrived at by the the Commissioners, who had become convinced that the public interests would suffer by the continuance of the disagreement.

FIRE DEPARTMENT OF SAPPERS AND MINERS.

At the head-quarters of the Fire Department, yesterday afternoon, a number of interesting experiments were made by Prof. Striedinger, Civil Engineer, the instructor of the class composed of the Assistant Foremen of the department. Several members of the Board of Underwriters were present, together with the Commissioners, and Chiefs Bates and Shay. The Professor gave full explanation and practical experiments of different explosives, including nitro-glycerine and dynamite, or giant powder. The last, a safe and powerful combustible that can be handled without danger, as it can only be fired by electricity, concussion and percussion, that will explode nitro-glycerine, being insufficient to ignite dynamite. The gentlemen present, connected as the greater part of them were, with our leading insurance companies, expressed themselves highly gratified with the exhibition. The officers of the department are instructed every Thursday in the new branch of the service, and manifest the greatest eagerness for the information imparted.

THE SCHUETZEN PARK ASSOCIATION.

The Park Association of the United Riflemen held an annual meeting at Busch's Hotel, in Hoboken, a few days since, when from the financial report submitted by John Horsmann, the Finance Secretary, it appeared that the receipts during the past year amounted to $118,591 86; the expenditures amounted to $118,951 57. The assets of the association amount to $230,393 86. The following members were elected a Board of Directors: From the New-York Schuetzen Corps, Capt. John F. Rottmann, B. H. Tienken, Henry Lamken, Edward Hein, Henry Brumerhop, G. Luersen, John Klinker, John Stadtlander, Phil. Klein, J. H. Wellbrock, C. O. Tietjen, Fredrick Harrenburg, and John Lindemann; from the New-Jersey Schuetzen, H. D. Busch, H. W. Brummer, August Ermisch, John Horsmann, C. A. Lieman, Henry Affermann, H. Reschen, Wm. F. Schumann, and others.

LOCAL MISCELLANY.

ERIE RAILWAY AFFAIRS.

A COMMITTEE APPOINTED TO INVESTIGATE THE ACCOUNTS OF THE COMPANY.

The Board of Directors of the Erie Railway Company held a special meeting yesterday morning at the offices of the company in the Grand Opera-house, to take into consideration the subject of the resignation of the General Auditor, Mr. S. H. Dunan, tendered on Wednesday. First Vice President Robinson occupied the chair, and there were present also Messrs. Brown, Baltzer, Barlow, Duncan, Johnston, Ramsdell, and Schuchardt. Mr. Dunan's resignation was formally presented, and referred to a committee.

On motion of Mr. Duncan, seconded by Mr. Johnston, the following preamble and resolutions were adopted:

Whereas, It is reported to this board by Hon. Lucius Robinson, Acting President, that S. H. Dunan, late Auditor of this company, did, at the time of tendering his resignation as Auditor, on the morning of the 11th inst., make certain statements in regard to the past policy of this company, and especially with reference to its accounts, by which such policy and the method of keeping said accounts is attacked; and,

Whereas, Statements injurious to the credit of this company, of the same general character as those suggested by said Dunan simultaneously with his resignation, have been circulated for ten days past by persons whose avowed purpose was to depreciate the market value of the stock of this company and to prevent the successful negotiation of the company's bonds now consummated by the President in London; therefore,

Resolved, That Messrs. Courtlandt Parker, Frederick Schuchardt, John Taylor Johnston, George H. Brown, and Herman R. Baltzer be and they are hereby appointed a committee of this board to examine and report forthwith as to the total amount of the floating debt of this company, and that their report as to the same be published; and also to examine and report upon all the accounts of the company, from the date of its reorganization, under Gen. Dix, to the present time, and to fully investigate the statements of said Dunan, or of any other persons who may present themselves to the said committee, as to said accounts, and that said committee be requested to report their conclusions thereon as speedily as possible.

Resolved, That the Directors of this company now present do hereby reassert to the stockholders of the Erie Railway, and to the public, their unlimited confidence in the integrity and ability of the President of this company, Hon. Peter H. Watson, whose openly-avowed policy is again attacked in his absence by a subordinate, through charges which have already been investigated by a legislative committee and freely discussed in the public prints for more than a year past, and which are revived for no good or proper purpose.

There was some discussion as to the propriety of appointing a committee of capable and responsible persons, other than directors of the company, to examine the books as expert accountants, but the proposition was unfavorably received. In conversation with a TIMES reporter Mr. Barlow expressed his belief that the Ex-Auditor was in error as to his theory of book-keeping, by which he made the accounts to show a deficiency, and that the company is justified in deducting from one account and crediting to another, as has been their practice in certain matters which Mr. Dunan claims to have been irregular.

President Watson will sail from England for New-York to-day, and it is expected that the committee will be ready to report about the time of his arrival.

THE SOUTH OYSTER BAY MURDER.

The examination of Thomas W. Jones, on the charge of murdering his half-brother, Samuel J. Jones, at South Oyster Bay, in June last, was continued yesterday before Justice Snedeker, at Jamaica. The attendance was not so large as on the previous days of the examination, probably from the fact that the impression is growing that Detective Payne has not thus far made so good a case as the public were led to expect. Admiral Melancthon Smith and Jackson Jones occupied seats on either side of the prisoner's counsel, Judge Hagner. There was only one lady relative of the prisoner present, and it was noted as a circumstance of some significance that for some time before the opening of the proceedings she was in close conversation with Mary Murphy, who had been summoned as a witness. In explanation of the absence of the prisoner's wife, or any other member of his family, it was stated that his wife was too ill to be in attendance, and that his oldest daughter was absent from home somewhere on the north side of the island. Mary Murphy was called, and explained the relative positions of her and Maloney's houses with that of the murdered man. She saw Peter Maloney in Mr. Jones' garden on the afternoon of Friday, and saw Thomas W. Jones about 7 o'clock in the evening in the pathway leading from the deceased's house to his own, going toward home. On Saturday morning, about 8:30 o'clock, she saw two or three colored men in the road, who appeared to be looking anxiously down the road, but they suddenly turned and went away. They were some distance off, and she would not be positive as to their identity, but she thought that one of them was a man known as Jarvis, and that the others were relatives, who worked with him on the road. They were not at work on the road that day, and had not been for two weeks before that she had seen. She saw the smoke of a fire in the brush and grass on the south side of the railroad track, and south of Jones' house, about 7:30 o'clock on Friday evening, which she supposed was set by a spark from a passing locomotive, but they saw no one go to it, though she saw Peter Maloney's daughter Margaret looking at it. She could not say whether there was a light in Mr. Jones' house on Friday evening, although the view was unobstructed by trees or bushes. She last saw deceased on the previous Wednesday, and thought she saw Maloney late on Friday afternoon around his own house. She would not be likely to see any one passing from the depot to Mr. Jones' house. As Mrs. Murphy left the stand she volunteered the remark that she "did not believe Thomas Jones ever thought of doing what he was charged with."

District Attorney Downing, who was present at the examination for the first time, having previously been too unwell to be present, now proposed to read the testimony of the accused, Thomas W. Jones, given befor the Coroner's jury. Mr. Hagner at first objected, but Justice Snedeker decided it to be competent testimony now, and after looking it over Mr. Hagner withdrew his objection, and it was read. The prosecution desired its introduction principally from the fact that it is the only testimony which establishes the fact that Thomas was at Samuel's house on the evening of the murder—other witnesses stating only that they saw him near it.

Mr. Downing then announced that there was no more evidence then ready, but that there was some in course of preparation, and asked for an adjournment until the first of next week.

THE COMMISSIONERS OF DOCKS.

The Commissioners of Docks met yesterday at their offices, Leonard street and Broadway. There were present, Commissioners Westervelt, (chairman,) Gardner, and Budd. Some reports were submitted from the Executive Committee and approved of by the board. The Executive Committee reported that they duly considered a communication from the Erie Railway Company, asking to be informed as to the rights of the company under the lease of the bulk-head between Piers Nos. 31 and 32 North River, and had adopted a resolution to the effect that the Erie Railway Company be advised, in reply to their communication, that the matter referred to required legal opinion, and that the Commissioners respectfully suggested that it might be submitted to the counsel of the company. The board confirmed the action and adopted the resolution of the Executive Committee. They also confirmed the resolution submitted by the committee denying the petition of Decker, Rapp & Co., asking permission to erect derricks between Jane street and West Twelfth street, North River, for the purpose of hoisting timber, it not being deemed expedient by the board to encumber the water front with derricks not absolutely necessary for the discharge or loading of boats and vessels. They also denied the petition of the New-Haven Steam-boat Company for the reimbursement for costs of expenses and dredging at Piers Nos. 25 and 26 East River, the board holding, after careful examination of the lease of the premises in question, that no claim could be sustained against the City for moneys so expended. The Executive Committee proposed for the acceptance of the board, a resolution to the effect that the contract for the building of a steam-tug for the department be given to Ward, Stanton & Co., of Newburg, N. Y., their bid being the lowest under the proposals opened March 9, 1874. There were five bids in all, the offers being C. & R. Poillon, New-York, $45,900; Ward, Stanton & Co., Newburg, $44,250; John W. Lyon, Philadelphia, $54,600; Samuel H. Pine, New-York, $52,600; Neafie & Levy, Philadelphia, $53,000. The board adopted the resolution of the committee, and gave the contract to Ward, Stanton & Co. Some routine business having been disposed of, the meeting adjourned.

FIRST REFORMED EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

In response to a call from the vestry of the new church conveyed to him by a committee, Bishop Cummins has definitely accepted the rectorship. His salary will be determined at the annual church meeting, on Easter Monday. A choice selection of ancient and modern hymns, containing some of the most recent sacred lyrics, edited by Mrs. Cummins, has been published in Philadelphia, and will be introduced at the next Sabbath to the congregation. One of the vestrymen recently elected, Dr. Gustavus Sabine, has sent in to the Bishop his resignation, and his place will be filled at the usual Easter elections.

SOLDIERS' COLONY.

A movement is on foot among the soldiers of the Grand Army of the Republic, Department of New-York, to found a colony in the State of Kansas, on the line of the Atchison, Topeka, and Santa Fé Railroad, under the Homestead law. The lands have been granted free, on settlement, to the officers, soldiers, and sailors of the late rebellion, and are very valuable, being contiguous to the stations of the road. The alternate sections of land adjoining the Homestead tracts are owned by the railroad company, and to persons not of the army or navy the company offers liberal inducements, such as long terms of payment and low prices to purchasers of its lands for actual settlement. Hence, citizens as well as soldiers would thus be enabled to form a compact community of different trades and avocations, mutually advantageous. In a full and complete report on the subject of colonizing these lands, made by a committee appointed by Mansfield Post, G. A. R., of Brooklyn, it is shown that the enterprise is not only expedient but practicable. Particulars may be obtained and maps and descriptions of the proposed location seen by calling on one of the committee, W. Q. Strong, No. 73 Taylor street, Brooklyn, E. D., or at his office, No. 5 Dey street, New-York.

THE PRODUCE EXCHANGE.

The Committee on Amendments of the New-York Produce Exchange met yesterday morning to consider the proposed amendments to the by-laws relative to the maturing of contracts. No definite action was taken, however, as it was deemed advisable to further consider the matter. The President of the Exchange, in response to a call signed by eighty members of the Exchange, gave notice that a meeting would be held on Tuesday, March 17, at 1:45 P. M., to hear Mr. Henry Hill upon the introduction of steam on the canals. A meeting of members of the Naval Store Trade Committee will be held on Saturday next, at 2:15 P. M., to act upon the following resolutions submitted:

Resolved, That so much of the amended rules as prescribes the thickness of cooperage stock and size of iron be suspended until April 1, 1875.

Resolved, That spirit barrels with poplar heads shall be good delivery under Rule 6 until Sept. 1, 1874, at a deduction of twenty-five cents per barrel.

In connection with the meeting of members to be held to-morrow at the Exchange, to listen to remarks of Mr. Hill on the introduction of steam on the canals, some comparative figures as to steam versus horse-power, will be interesting. The steamer William Newman, of Buffalo, is a first-class steam canal-boat, and was the only successful competitor with the Baxter for the State prize of $100,000, in regard to the award of which money the Commissioners at Albany are just now debating. The figures submitted before the commission, and which are claimed to be correct, put the cost of the Newman at $7,000, while that of a first-class horse-boat is $5,000. The Newman, carrying a cargo of 7,500 bushels of wheat, at the average ordinary rate of 12 cents per bushel freight, from Buffalo through to New-York, would realize $900; and on 100 tons of railroad iron from New-York to Buffalo, at $1 per ton freight, free from toll, $100, making $1,000 total freight for the round trip. A first-class canal boat, carrying 8,000 bushels wheat, at 12 cents freight, would realize $960; and carrying 100 tons railroad iron, at $1 per ton freight, free from toll, would realize $100, making a total freight for round trip of $1,060. But according to a careful calculation of the expenses of the steamer and the horse boat, fixing the round trip of the Newman at ten days and the horse boat at thirty-two days, the total expenditures for the former reach $708 37, and for the latter $918 60. The steamer would then net $291 63 for a round trip, and the horse-boat $141 40. Estimating that a steamer can make at least ten round trips during the season her profits would be $2,916 30, and a horse-boat making seven round trips a season would net $989 80. The figures given are claimed to be correct. Mr. Hill will undoubtedly have something interesting to say to the Exchange about this subject.

THE ELECTION INVESTIGATION.

The investigation of Oliver Charlick's official acts, in the matter of appointing inspectors at the election held in this City in November last, was continued yesterday, before Judge Donohue, in Supreme Court, Chambers. In response to questions by Mr. George W. Wingate, counsel on behalf of the prosecuting tax-payers, Mr. Jefferson M. Levy testified that, on the day before election, he saw Oliver Charlick at head-quarters. Was informed by Coroner Crocker that a gentleman would be there from Tammany with a list of vacancies of inspectors. Charlick said to witness he would have nothing to do with Mr. Chandler, the Chairman of the Tammany committee. Witness found Charlick settling with Mr. James O'Brien, and asked him to appoint some Tammany men there present, but he refused, saying, "He did not know that he could, and did not know that he would if he could." The men witness offered were good, while those appointed by Charlick were inferior.

Alfred T. Ackert, Secretary of the General Committee of Tammany Hall, testified that Commissioner Smith admitted to him that the affidavits on which inspectors were removed had never been in possession of the Board of Police Commissioners, and Mr. Hasbrook, the clerk in the Election Bureau, stated they had never been in that office. Charlick refused to allow him to see the papers, and again when he called for the same purpose with a power of attorney from the removed inspectors, but all he could get from Charlick was a grunt. Charlick never allowed him to see the papers. All witness asked to see was the papers relating to the Eighteenth Assembly District. Almost every time witness went to head-quarters, he saw other James O'Brien or Harry Genet there.

James Killeen testified that he was an inspector in the First Election District of the Eighteenth Assembly District. On the night before election a man, representing himself as coming with authority from head-quarters, presented a resignation and left his books at the station-house, and any resignation purporting to have been signed by him before that time must be a forgery.

Daniel Hughes testified that he never knew a man named Dawson, who made an affidavit that witness had proposed to him to give Coroner Croker a majority in the district, and never made such a proposition to any one. Witness was superseded as inspector by a young man who called himself Ferguson, but who, he understood, to be named Boynan.

James J. Welsh testified that he was also removed as inspector. On election day another man appeared with a certificate of appointment, purporting that witness had resigned. Went to Police Head-quarters and found the affidavit of Murphy, to the effect that witness had proposition to manipulate the notes; never made such a proposition to Murphy or any other man. He waited in Charlick's office until 3 o'clock in the afternoon, expecting a reappointment, but got none. Had never resigned as inspector, and never thought of doing so.

John Sheridan swore he was removed on the morning of election. One Thomas McGuire offered to bet $25 that witness would be removed. Had no notice of charges against him. Never told McGuire or any one else that he (witness) had been in the habit of dropping tickets on the floor, and had never done so.

Andrew J. Haggerty swore that he was appointed inspector, and acted on four registering days. Was arrested on the morning of election on the complaint of one James Thomas that he had invited the latter to put in false ballots; was kept under arrest until the afternoon, and on being liberated and returning to the polls found another man in his place. After election, tried to find the man who made the complaint, but failed, no such man living at the residence he gave.

Anthony Brepson swore that, in the Eighteenth Assembly District, he saw seven more votes in the box than were cast.

William Dell, of Oak street, was a watcher, but was not permitted to go inside the railing, and could see nothing but blank pieces of paper from where he stood, and was finally removed by the police officers in attendance. There was room enough inside the railing for twenty-five men, without interfering with the polling.

Morris Kane was an inspector in the Fourth Election District of the First Assembly District. On the day of election an officer came in and ordered all watchers outside the railing, and from that position they could not see the tickets. The order was read by the officer and was signed by Henry Smith.

Mr. Sheridan recalled, said he had been a watcher, but was put out by the officer. He could not see the tickets as they were being counted.

Thomas McCormick was a watcher in the First Assembly District. The Sergeant of the Twenty-seventh Precinct put the watchers outside the railing. He could see the tickets as counted. There was plenty of room inside the railing.

The further examination was adjourned to Monday next at 3 P. M.

A CURIOUS CIRCULAR.

The following circular has been received by a number of Justices of the Peace in the interior of the State. We are not informed as to the amount which the gentleman at Jamaica has received for the purpose of securing the "services of accomplished men of the third house:"

TOWN HALL, JAMAICA, QUEENS COUNTY, N. Y.

DEAR SIR: Having been informed that you are an incumbent of the office of Justice of the Peace, in the county in which you reside, and believing that you, in common with the brotherhood of Justices throughout the State, are in favor of the passage by the Legislature now in session, of an act increasing the fees of Justices to an amount sufficient to compensate them for the time and trouble bestowed by them on the trial of civil and criminal cases, I respectfully ask your aid and co-operation in effecting the passage of an act recently introduced by Mr. James M. Oakley, of this county, in the Assembly of this State, relating to the subject to which I have above referred. A note from you to your Senator and member of Assembly, or a personal interview with them, will greatly tend to promote the success of the measure, and what will be equally as potential, a remittance from you to me of $2, (and I also request that you see the constables of your place, and get from each of them a remittance of $1, as the bill now before the Legislature increases their fees as well as the Justices',) which I pledge myself shall be devoted to defraying the expenses of counsel for drafting the above act, and for the services of accomplished men of the third house in securing its passage.

You must be well aware that we are required, as Justices, to do more work for less pay than any office in the gift of the people. Now, Sir, this requires immediate attention, and if the above requests are complied with, I am satisfied the above act will become a law inside of sixty days. Let's all put our shoulders to the wheel.

GEORGE R. BENNETT, Justice of the Peace,
Jamaica, Queens County, N. Y.

YORKVILLE POLICE COURT.

Julia Hughes, aged thirteen, was yesterday committed for trial by Justice Wandell, in default of $1,000 bail, to answer a charge of grand larceny preferred by Mrs. Julia Easterbrook, of No. 238 East Thirty-fifth street. While in the employ of the complainant the accused stole jewelry and wearing apparel valued at $400. The clothing she pawned, but the jewelry she disposed of to Philip Purcell, of Dutchtown, in whose shanty she was a lodger. Julia was arrested on Wednesday night in the Thirty-fourth Street Theatre by Officer Fallon, of the Twenty-first Precinct, and Purcell was arrested yesterday. He was also committed in default of a like sum.... Three young men, giving the names of Michael Fitzgerald, James Smith, and Archer Allwell, were committed for examination, charged with attempted burglary. They were at an early hour yesterday morning found secreted in a loaded freight car of the New-Haven Railroad Company, to which they had gained entrance, it was alleged, by forcing a lock. The accused stated that they were factory operatives from Little Falls, N. Y., looking for employment. They admitted entering the car for a ride to this City, but allege that the door was unlocked. The examination will be held whenever the prisoners produce proof of good character, which they stated they were able to do.

REMINISCENCES OF THE TAMMANY RING.

INDICTMENT AND ARREST OF EX-SUPERINTENDENT MACGREGOR—WHAT HE SAYS ABOUT THE CHARGES.

James M. Macgregor, Superintendent of Public Buildings under the "Ring" régime, was yesterday arrested by Detective Richard O'Connor, of the District Attorney's office, on the charges contained in two indictments found against him by the Grand Jury of the Court of Oyer and Terminer. Macgregor is charged with having obtained signatures to certain documents on false pretenses with the view of defrauding the City Government. It is charged that on the 1st of July, 1870, Macgregor presented an order bearing the signature of Ex-Mayor Hall, which purported to be a bill for $255 due to Darcy Brothers, of Thirteenth street and Fourth avenue, for awnings supplied to the Department of Buildings. The second charge against Macgregor is that he presented an order, also signed by Mr. Hall, for $1,610 52, for carpets furnished by De Graef & Taylor, of Nos. 87 and 89 Bowery, to the department of which he was Superintendent. It is claimed that both these sums were received by Macgregor out of the City Treasury. Mr. Macgregor, who was accompanied by his legal adviser, Mr. A. Oakey Hall, was brought to the District Attorney's office, where bail was fixed at $20,000 on the two indictments. In the afternoon bail in that amount was furnished by the accused, Holmes Holland, a livery stable-keeper, of Fourth avenue and Eighteenth street, and Mathew Byrnes, builder, of No. 59 Park avenue, becoming his bondsmen.

The prosecuting officials state that they have in their possession ample evidence to show that the goods specified in the bills on which the indictments were founded were delivered at the residence of Mr. Macgregor, and that the respective sums were fraudulently received by him from the City Treasury. It is stated on good authority that the two indictments on which Mr. Macgregor was yesterday arrested are only the forerunners of a large number of a similar nature which are to follow, the evidence of fraud against him while filling his official position being beyond dispute.

In conversation with a reporter of THE TIMES Mr. Macgregor affected to think that the matter of his indictment and arrest was a very trivial one, and that the whole affair would be satisfactorily "explained" on the trial. The bills on which the indictments were founded, he said, had been presented to him for signature by his confidential clerk, Henry J. Armstrong, who had now turned State's evidence, in order to save himself. It having been the custom of Armstrong, in his capacity of "confidential clerk," to present hundreds of such bills for signature, and the names contained in them being those of men from whom the Bureau of Buildings had frequently purchased large quantities of goods, Mr. Macgregor said he was induced to sign bills without suspecting that they were fraudulent. The bill of Darcy Bros. for awnings supplied at his residence, No. 42 Irving place, Mr. Macgregor states, he had given Armstrong the money to pay, but the latter had afterward presented this bill for signature, so that it should be paid by the City. The charge contained in the second indictment, that of procuring the signature of Mr. Hall to a bill for $1,610 52, purporting to be for carpets procured from De Graaf & Taylor, for the Bureau of Buildings, Mr. Macgregor explains by stating that carpets to the amount of $800 actually were purchased for the Bureau, and that the bill had been raised from that amount to $1,610 52 by Armstrong. Mr. Macgregor also stated that none of the carpets for which this bill was presented had ever been delivered at his residence, and denied that he had received the sums named in the bills. The accused appeared anxious to throw the responsibility of the whole affair on Armstrong, his former confidant, whose character he spoke of in anything but flattering terms.

SUSPICIOUS DEATH OF A SOLDIER AT WHITESTONE.

George J. Hempen, a soldier belonging to the Engineer Corps stationed at Willet's Point, Long Island, was found dead in a wood-shed on the premises of G. Stefferns, on Ninth avenue, Whitestone, Monday night, at about 10 o'clock. Hempen was well known in the vicinity of Whitestone, and his sudden demise was thought by many persons to be the result of foul play. The evening previous he was with his companions, and all day Monday he remained about the village, calling at the several liquor saloons. At no time was he seen under the influence of liquor, and was as quiet and peaceable as usual. At about dusk he took his departure, and it was supposed he had gone home, and nothing more was thought of him until a person came into the saloon and said that Hempen was lying in an outhouse dead. A crowd instantly gathered, and in a body they went to the small building. There they found the young soldier stretched out at full length on the floor. Hempen was at once conveyed to the bar-room, and efforts were made to arouse him, but without effect. It was at first thought he had been overcome by his potations, and having fallen into a stupor, had gone into the out-house to sleep. The men finding it utterly impossible to revive Hempen, summoned Dr. Bleecker, who, upon examination, pronounced life to be extinct. All the men present expressed surprise, and some began to surmise that he had been foully dealt with, and suspicioned certain persons of being the guilty parties. An inquest was held by Coroner Reimer, Tuesday, and as the gossip among the people had occasioned an intense excitement throughout the community, it was decided to hold a post-mortem examination, which was done, and concluded yesterday morning. No traces of poisoning or marks of cruel treatment could be found upon the body, and the jury, after mature deliberation, rendered a verdict to the effect that Hempen had died from natural causes. A number of the village people refuse to accept this verdict, and still believe that Hempen was murdered. The deceased soldier leaves a wife and family to mourn his untimely death.

THE NEW-YORK METHODIST CONFERENCE.

The forty-fourth session of the New-York Methodist Annual Conference opened yesterday in the Graham Avenue Methodist Church, Brooklyn. There was a fair attendance of delegates and ministers. Rev. Dr. J. J. Smith presided, and Rev. Dr. Berriman acted as Secretary. The meeting was opened with prayer by Rev. J. H. Robinson, of Paterson, N. J., after which the examination of Rev. Mr. Kendrick, of Grand Street Church, in reference to the charges preferred against him, was resumed. Mr. Kendrick requested that a committee of Elders be appointed to investigate the charges against him. He wanted to meet his enemies face to face. Rev. Mr. Robinson moved that the request be granted, which motion was adopted, and a committee of five, consisting of Rev. J. H. Robinson, Rev. R. S. Hulsart, Rev. E. Whitney, Rev. M. Stapler, and Rev. H. Homan, was appointed to investigate the charges. The conference then adjourned for the day, and immediately thereafter the Superannuated Ministers' Aid Society met, Dr. J. Cowen in the chair and Mr. W. H. Johnson acting as Secretary. Mr. Johnson said that the Treasurer was absent, but the amount to the credit of the fund was about $2,500. He then took up subscriptions from those present, and, after transacting routine business, the meeting adjourned. The conference will meet again this morning at 9 o'clock.

WALL STREET TOPICS.

Erie and Union Pacific matters were subjects of interest on Wall street yesterday. Mr. L. P. Morton, one of the Directors chosen at the meeting of the Union Pacific stockholders in Boston yesterday, stated that the election was entirely harmonious; that Mr. Gould held a majority interest, and the ticket voted was agreed upon between Mr. Oliver Ames and Mr. Gould. The officers of the company elected are Sidney Dillon, President; Elisha Atkins, Vice President; E. H. Rollins, Treasurer. The Trustees of the New-York Stock Exchange Building Association, re-elected last Tuesday for the ensuing year, met yesterday afternoon and elected officers as follows: A. B. Bayliss, President; C. S. Sloane, Vice President; W. B. Clarke, Treasurer; G. H. Broadhead, Secretary. The stockholders of the Toledo, Peoria and Warsaw Railroad Company met at the company's office, No. 80 Broadway, yesterday afternoon. Mr. J. F. Vernam, recently appointed manager under the Trustees of the consolidated mortgage, made a verbal report of the condition of the road and its future prospects. Mr. Vernam was of the opinion that the road can be run and maintained for about $65,000 a month, on the average. Making a fair estimate of the gross earnings of the road for 1874 at $1,300,000, equal to those of 1872 and 1873, the road can provide for interest on its entire mortgage debt ($451,500) and have a good balance over. Arrangements have been completed with the Chicago and Alton, Illinois Central, Indianapolis, Cincinnati and Lafayette, and other roads which will largely increase the business of the road. A permanent committee of five was appointed at the meeting to represent all classes of stockholders and to perfect a plan of reorganization.

CRUELTY TO ANIMALS.

In the Court of Special Sessions, yesterday, Robert Crawford was arraigned on a charge of cruelty to animals. Mr. Ames Van Wart, the complainant, testified that Crawford was guilty of brutally beating a horse attached to a heavy load. The complainant's testimony was supported by a certificate from Mr. Bergh. The prisoner was sentenced to three months in the Penitentiary.

FORTY-THIRD CONGRESS.

FIRST SESSION—March 12.

SENATE.

THE MEMORY OF MR. SUMNER.

The galleries of the Senate Chamber were crowded this morning before the hour of meeting. The chair of the late Senator Sumner was draped in mourning, and a large bouquet of white flowers was placed on his desk.

The Chaplain, in his opening prayer, said: "O Lord our God, our Father in Heaven, we all do fade as a leaf before Thee. One generation cometh and another goeth, and so Thou standest this day to plead with Thy people. Two honored heads lie low, and the sighing of sister cities responding in their grief is heard in all the land. The grave must receive its own. We bow in silence and submission to Thy stroke. Christ is our only shield."

Mr. ANTHONY, of Rhode Island, arose and said:

Mr. PRESIDENT: In the absence of the Senator to whom this saddest duty appertains, and who is detained from the Senate by illness, (the Senator from Massachusetts,) I have been requested to make to you the formal announcement of an event which my heart refuses to accept, and which my lips hesitate to declare. It is an event which needs not to be announced, for its dark shadow rests gloomily upon this Chamber, and not only upon the Senate and the Capitol, but upon the whole country, and the intelligence of which, borne on the mysterious wires that underlie the sea, has been already carried to the remotest lands, and has aroused the profoundest sympathy wherever humanity weeps for a friend—wherever liberty deplores an advocate. The oldest member of this body in continuous service—he yesterday was the oldest—beloved for the graces of his personal character, admired for his genius and accomplishments, revered for the fidelity with which he adhered to his convictions, illustrious for his services to the Republic and to the world, has crossed the dark river that divides us from the undiscovered country. Charles Sumner died yesterday. To-day in humble submission to the Divine will we meet to express our respect for his character, our veneration for his memory. To-morrow, with sorrowing steps and with sorrowing hearts, we shall bear him to that Massachusetts which he served so faithfully and which loved him so well, and to her soil, precious with the dust of patriotism and valor, of letters and of art, of statesmanship and of eloquence, we shall commit the body of one who thus is worthy to rest by the side of the noblest and the best of those who, in the centuries of her history, have made her the model of a free Commonwealth. But the great duty which illustrates his life shall not lie with him, and never shall the earth cover the immortal principles to which he devoted every energy of his soul, the consummation and vindication of which as his highest reward a great God permitted him to witness. Mr. President, this is not the time, nor is the office mine, to pronounce the words that are due to this event. A future hour and more fitting utterance shall interpret to the American people the affectionate respect of the Senate to our dead associate, and the homage which it renders to his life and character. I therefore offer the following resolution:

Resolved, That a committee of — members be appointed by the President *pro tempore* of the Senate to take order for superintending the funeral of Charles Sumner, a member of this body, which will take place to-morrow (Friday) at 12:30 P. M., and the Senate will attend the same.

Resolved, As a further mark of respect by the Senate for the memory of Charles Sumner, and his long and distinguished services to his country, that his remains be removed to the Commonwealth of Massachusetts in charge of the Sergeant at Arms and attended by the Committee of Senators to be appointed by the President of the Senate *pro tempore*, who shall have full power to carry these resolutions into effect.

Resolved, That as an additional mark of respect to the memory of the deceased the Senate do now adjourn.

Mr. SCHURZ, of Missouri, said:

Mr. President, I can say nothing, but will offer the following amendment to the resolutions:

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Senate be directed to communicate these proceedings to the House of Representatives, and invite the House of Representatives to attend the funeral ceremonies in the Senate Chamber to-morrow at 12:30 o'clock.

Mr. CONKLING, of New-York, said:

Mr. PRESIDENT: The absence of a committee of our members to-day following the bier of one who once presided here is quite enough to warn us of the fitness of pausing for a space from the din and business of the hour. It was my purpose to move that the Senate adjourn, in observance of the funeral of Mr. Fillmore. But, in the meantime, we stand in the shadow of a nearer grief. A vacant chair is here—long held by a Senator of distinguished eminence, and by one of the most illustrious and honored of America. Surely, it is fit that we should stop and pay to him all the honors within our power. I venture to say that no tribute can be paid to him in which I would not join sincerely and respectfully, and I second the resolutions moved by the Senator from Rhode Island, feeling quite unable to contribute anything to the graceful and eloquent announcement which has fallen from his lips.

The amendment of Mr. Schurz was adopted, and the resolutions, as amended, were agreed to.

On motion of Mr. Anthony, the President *pro tempore* was directed to fill the blank in the resolutions as to the number of Senators to constitute the committee and appoint the committee after the adjournment.

The Senate then, at 1:25 o'clock, adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

CHARLES SUMNER.

The only allusion to Senator Sumner's death in the Chaplain's opening prayer was an expression of thanks for the true and courageous men ever raised up to defend that which is just and right and of a hope that the dispensation over which the nation mourned to-day might be sanctified.

After the reading of the journal, no business was entered upon and no motion of any kind was made, but the members sat in their seats waiting amid a murmur of conversation for the expected message from the Senate announcing its action on the death of the Massachusetts Senator.

At 12:35 the message was received from the Senate, and thereupon Mr. E. R. Hoar, of Massachusetts, rose and, in a tearful voice and with great sadness of manner, said the event which the resolutions of the Senate announce fell upon the ear of this House and of the country yesterday with startling suddenness. To-day, wherever the news of it spreads over this broad land, not only in this city among his associates in public councils; not only in the old Commonwealth, of which he was the pride and ornament, but in many quiet homes, in many a cabin of the poor and lowly, there is to-day inexpressible tenderness and profound sorrow. There are many of us, who have known and loved him, whom this event unfits for public duties or for any thoughts other than those of that pure life, that faithful public service, that assured immortality. In response to the invitation of the Senate I offer these resolutions:

Resolved, That this House will attend the funeral of Charles Sumner, late Senator from Massachusetts, in the Senate Chamber to-morrow, at 12:30 o'clock, and on its return to this House the Speaker shall declare the House adjourned.

Resolved, That a committee of nine members be appointed, who, with the members of the House from Massachusetts, shall accompany the body of the deceased Senator to its place of burial in that Commonwealth.

Resolved, That, as a testimonial of respect for the memory of the deceased, the members and officers of the House will wear the usual badge of mourning for thirty days.

The resolutions were adopted, and the Speaker, remarking that the resolutions contemplated the attendance of the Massachusetts Representatives in a nearer capacity than as members of the House, announced the following as the committee to accompany the body to Massachusetts:

Messrs. Hurlbut of Illinois, Hale of Maine, Foster of Ohio, Rainey of South Carolina, Clayton of California, Scudder of New-York, Randall of Pennsylvania, Beck of Kentucky, and Hancock of Texas.

The House thereupon adjourned.

THE CITY POSTAL BUSINESS.

The following statement of the operations of the Carriers' Department of the New-York Post Office, in February, (the shortest month of the year,) will give the public an idea of the magnitude of the business done in this branch of the public service:

Domestic money orders issued at stations	$48,631 87
Foreign money orders issued at stations	9,170 06
Money orders paid at stations	46,347 44
Amount of stamps, envelopes, and cards sold at stations	36,669 34
Amount of postage on local matters	69,597 40
Amount paid carriers	27,139 39
Number of letters registered at stations	3,294
Number of registered letters delivered by carriers	13,287
Number of mail letters delivered by carriers	2,335,942
Number of mail postal cards delivered by carriers	195,542
Number of local letters delivered by carriers	1,459,394
Number of local postal cards delivered by carriers	323,558
Number of newspapers delivered by carriers	586,946
Number of letters deposited in stations and collected from lamp-post boxes	8,037,313
Number of postal cards deposited in stations and collected from lamp-post boxes	323,341
Number of newspapers deposited in stations and collected from lamp-post boxes	1,232,604

THE MURDERED WATCHMAN.

John Dougherty, Captain of the Hudson River sloop, who was arrested at Cold Spring a few nights since on suspicion of having been concerned in the murder of Schwaich, the Hudson River Railroad watchman, was brought to the District Attorney's Office yesterday by Capt. McElwain. After interrogating Dougherty Assistant District Attorney Allen became convinced that the story of the prisoner was true in many particulars, but that he had not disclosed all the information in his possession. The prisoner was recommitted to the Tombs for examination before a Police Justice.

CITY AND COUNTY TREASURY.

Controller Green reports the following disbursements and receipts of the Treasury yesterday: Claims paid, number of warrants 74, amounting to $13,231 04; pay-rolls, number of warrants 285, amounting to $15,859 81; total number of warrants, 359, amounting to $29,090 85. Receipts—From taxes of 1873 and interest, $18,179 35; from arrears of taxes, assessments, and interest, $18,[illegible]; from collection of assessments and interest, $27,918 42; from market rents, $3,702; from water rents, $[illegible] 10; from permits to tap water-pipes, $164; from sewer permits, $[illegible]; from sales vitrified stone-pipe, $[illegible]; from licenses, Mayor's Office, $[illegible] 75; from Bureau of Permits, Mayor's Office, $[illegible]; from [illegible] District Courts, $[illegible]. Total, $[illegible].

IN THE COURTS.

THE WOODHULL-CHALLIS LIBEL.

CLOSE OF THE ARGUMENT FOR THE PROSECUTION—THE CASE TO GO TO THE JURY TO-DAY.

The protracted trial of Victoria C. Woodhull, Tennie C. Claflin, and James H. Blood, charged with libeling Luther C. Challis, in *Woodhull & Claflin's Weekly*, was resumed yesterday, before Judge Sutherland, in the Court of General Sessions. The defendants, as on the preceding days of the trial, were accompanied by a number of friends and sympathizers, and the court-room was filled to its utmost capacity. At 11:40 Mr. Knox commenced his summing-up address to the jury on the part of the prosecution. After replying to the remarks of Mr. Brooke on the presence of private counsel in conducting the prosecution, and the non-attendance of witnesses for the defense, counsel went into an elaborate explanation of the crime of libel, and quoted from a number of eminent authorities on the subject. Having defined the law of libel at great length, counsel stated that in order to acquit the defendants the jury should satisfy themselves that the alleged libel was true, and that the prisoners, in publishing it, were actuated by good motives and justifiable ends. Mr. Knox then went through the evidence in detail and commented on it at great length, with the view of showing that the charges contained in the alleged libel were untrue, and that the defendants were actuated by personal malice in publishing them. Counsel, in conclusion, made a lengthy argument for the conviction of the defendants, and concluded his address at 4:50 P. M. The jury having expressed a wish, through their foreman, Mr. O'Keefe, that the Judge's charge should be postponed until to-day, the court adjourned until 10 o'clock this morning, when Judge Sutherland will charge the jury.

THE SEVENTH DISTRICT CIVIL COURT.

THE STEMMLER-M'GUIRE LITIGATION IN A NEW FORM—THE PROCEEDINGS IN COURT YESTERDAY.

The litigation so long before the courts, and still pending in Supreme Court, General Term, in relation to the Judgeship of the Seventh District Civil Court, came before Judge Van Brunt, in Supreme Court, Special Term, yesterday, in a new form. The litigation, as may be recollected, arose in the form of a suit instituted nominally in the name of The People, but really in the interest of John A. Stemmler, to assert title to the office of Judge of the Civil Court of the Seventh District as against Joseph McGuire, who was certified in due form to have been elected to the office, and who occupied the position during a period of four years. The claim of plaintiff was that the returns had been fraudulently altered by the inspectors of election, so as to take from him a majority of the votes cast, and transferring it to the defendant. The suit was finally reached for trial during last Fall, and resulted in a verdict of the jury in favor of plaintiff. Subsequently a motion on the part of defendant to set aside the verdict and grant a new trial on the ground, among others, that the verdict was contrary to the weight of evidence, was made before Judge Van Brunt, who presided at the trial. In an elaborate opinion, in which he absolved the defendant from all complicity in the alleged frauds, if such were perpetrated, and intimating grave doubts as to the testimony having justified the verdict, the Judge declined, individually, to take the responsibility to set aside the verdict of the jury, but suggested that it was a very proper case for the consideration of the court in General Term. To the court at General Term the defendant thereupon took his appeal from Judge Van Brunt's decision denying the motion to set aside the verdict, and there the case is still pending. In the meantime, however, by virtue of the verdict of the jury in his favor, Judge Stemmler has obtained possession of the office.

The motion before Judge Van Brunt yesterday was for a new trial on the additional trial; newly-discovered testimony in favor of Judge McGuire had been procured by him. This newly-discovered testimony is of the character disclosed by the following affidavit read on the motion:

Supreme Court of the State of New-York, City and County of New-York.—The People of the State of New-York on the relation of John A. Stemmler, and John A. Stemmler against Joseph McGuire. City and County of New-York, ss.: Daniel S. Fields, of No. 24 East Fourteenth street, in said City, being duly sworn doth depose and say that he is the person was sworn as a witness on behalf of the plaintiffs in the above entitled action, and testified on the trial thereof. That the deponent had no recollection or knowledge of the number of votes cast for the plaintiff, John A. Stemmler, nor for the defendant, Joseph McGuire, at the election mentioned in the complaint in said action, as testified to by him at said trial, but was induced and prevailed upon by said plaintiff, John A. Stemmler, to testify to the number of votes testified to by him as aforesaid, although in truth and in fact he did not have any recollection or knowledge thereof when he testified thereto. That the said plaintiff, John A. Stemmler, promised and agreed to deposit with N. J. Waterbury, his counsel herein, fifty dollars before said trial, which the defendant was to receive if he testified as aforesaid, and the said Stemmler also before said trial promised and agreed to appoint the deponent as an officer of the Seventh District Court in case he obtained a judgment in his favor herein, in consideration that the deponent would testify as aforesaid, none of which said promises were fulfilled.

D. S. FIELDS.

Sworn to before me this 26th day of January, 1874,

Peter Masterson,

Commissioner of Deeds, New-York.

In opposition to the motion, affidavits were read on the part of Judge Stemmler, chief among which was his own, in which he denies that he ever promised to place any money in the hands of Mr. Waterbury, or that he ever did so place any such money; but admits that before the trial Fields asked him for an appointment in the court, and he (Stemmler) promised him that if judgment should be in his favor he would do what he could for him, and also admitting that he searched a title for Fields and charged him nothing for his services.

Judge Van Brunt took the affidavits in the case, and reserved his decision on the motion.

TRIAL OF JOSEPH W. FREEMAN FOR MATRICIDE.

The trial of Joseph W. Freeman for the murder of his mother was resumed yesterday morning in the Hudson County, N. J., Court of Oyer and Terminer. Coroner John Mahan was the first witness called. He testified: I saw the pistol. I got it from Capt. Benson the day after the murder. I was afraid of it and got Capt. Benson to unload it. Drs. Wilkinson, Bird, and Everitt corroborated the County Physician's testimony as to the result of the post mortem. Capt. Benson was recalled, and asked by the Attorney General if he had any conversation with the prisoner on the evening of the murder further than that already stated. Mr. Abbett objected on the ground that the State had already exhausted the witness. The court overruled the objection, and the witness testified as follows: I asked the prisoner a second time why he had shot his mother. He was then in the cell. He said, "Well, I will tell you; I did it accidentally; I threatened to shoot myself for the purpose of scaring mother, but I didn't intend to shoot her." On cross-examination the witness stated that by his order the prisoner was not informed of his mother's death that night on account of his intense nervousness. Officer Rice was recalled and stated that when he received the pistol at the house that night the ring was forward. Bartle Hook, a lock and gun smith, testified that swinging the pistol might throw the ring forward. Afterward he said it could not, and then he returned to his original statement that it could. He considered the pistol a very dangerous one, and if handled by a person not understanding it it might shoot anybody. Mr. Garrettson offered in evidence the will of Joseph Freeman, deceased, which devises all his property to his wife, her heirs, and assignees forever, and appoints her sole executrix. After some important testimony from another witness, the pistol and bullets were offered in evidence and the State rested. Mr. Abbett said he would not make any formal opening for the defense, but in order to save time would proceed at once with his testimony. Edward W. Ruff, station agent for the West Wisconsin Railroad at Stillwater, Minn., testified that in December, 1871, he resided at Kinckley, Minn. About the 1st of that month the prisoner came into his room at the depot and asked for a piece of paper and an envelope, and they were given to him. He proceeded to write a letter, and after finishing it handed it to witness. He then stepped sideways out of the office into the passenger-room, and there shot himself in the head with a pistol. The note was as follows: "Father, send Peter Brady, of Fairbault, $30, due him for board, as he was a better friend to me than you ever were. This is my dying request. Joseph Freeman." Freeman was removed to a calaboose, and while there he said he had made repeated attempts to poison himself. On cross-examination witness testified that he saw no blood in the vicinity of the wound in Freeman's head, and could not tell whether the face was scorched or the hair burned as if by the flash of a pistol. Bridget Doyle testified that the prisoner, on the night of the murder, called at the house of Dr. Wilkinson, where she is employed, to get the doctor to go to the house and attend his mother, whom he said he had shot. Dr. Wilkinson was out. John R. Everitt testified that the prisoner called for Dr. Everitt, witness' son, for the same purpose, and Dr. Everitt was away from home. Dr. Buck testified that he saw a man, who he was told was the prisoner, running down Ocean avenue for a car. He was crying, "Murder! Stop!" Dr. Gilfred Morse, of New-York, testified that he had examined the head of the prisoner; found what seemed to have been a pistol wound, which had fractured the outer table of the skull. By manipulations he discovered that the ball had lodged, flattened, between the flesh and skull-bone. He did not think that the wound would affect the brain, unless it were already diseased, in which case it might aggravate the symptoms. Dr. James Webster testified that he had examined the prisoner and discovered an affection of the right eye indicating a disease of the brain. He gave it as his opinion that a man [illegible] committed such a crime as that of this defendant, was insane; but he said he was no expert. Adjourned for the day.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

In the Court of General Sessions, yesterday, Judge Sutherland presiding, District Attorney Rollins prosecuting, James Magan, Wm. Earl, and Edward Van Buskirk pleaded guilty to petit larceny, and were each sent to the Penitentiary for six months.... John Smith and Charles Stratton also pleaded guilty to petit larceny, and were sent to the Penitentiary for three months.... Christopher Herbert pleaded guilty to an attempt at grand larceny, and was sent to the Penitentiary for one year.... Joseph Haviland, alias Leroy, an old offender, pleaded guilty to an attempt at larceny from the person, and was sent to State Prison for two years.... Hugh McCloskey pleaded guilty to assault, and was sent to the Penitentiary for one year.... James McGuire pleaded guilty to an attempt at burglary in the third degree, and was sent to State Prison for two years and six months.

SURROGATE'S COURT.

The last of the testimony taken by commission in the Rollwagon will case was sent in yesterday. Counsel on both sides agreed to fix a day for summing up on the 23d of this month.... The matter of the application of letters of administration of the estate of Miss Debora Steiner was postponed yesterday, by Surrogate Hutchings, to Wednesday next. The applicants for the letters of administration are Philip and Frances Steiner, the brother and sister of the decedant.

THE STATE OF TRADE.

Buffalo, N. Y., March 12.—Cattle—The receipts to-day were 221 head, making the total supply for the week thus far 4,998 head, or 294 cars, against 343 cars for the same time last week. The market was slow for want of stock to operate with. The bulk of the Cattle unsold yesterday was shipped East in first hands. Prices ruled strong at last week's rates, with an improved feeling. Sales of 200 head Illinois Steers, ranging from 1,082 lbs. to 1,352 lbs., at $5 30@$5 80; 35 head Michigan Steers, ranging from 925 lbs. to 1,336 lbs., at $5@$5 12½; 73 head Canada Steers, ranging from 940 lbs. to 1,316 lbs., at $4 12½@$5 50; 116 Texan Steers, ranging from 1,002 to 1,032 lbs., at $5@$5 15; 33 head Ohio Stillers, averaging 1,134 lbs., at $5 37½. Sheep and Lambs—There were no fresh arrivals to-day, and there is no stock in the yards to make a market. The receipts thus far this week were only 5,600 head, against 14,200 head for the same time last week. Prices are fully ½c. higher than last week's rates. Sheep and Lambs of all grades, $6@$7 50. Hogs—The receipts to-day, including reported arrivals, were 4,300 head, making the total supply for the week thus far 17,000 head, against 14,400 head for the same time last week. The market was slow, for want of stock to operate with, at an advance of 10c. ₩ cwt. The bulk of fresh arrivals are through consignments. Yorkers, $5 37½@$5 75; Heavy Hogs, $5 75@$6.

St. Louis, Mo., March 12.—Flour quiet and weak, and business small. Wheat dull and drooping, and only sample lots sold. Corn firm and more doing; sales, No. 2 Mixed at 61½c.@62c. on track; 63c.@64c. at East St. Louis in elevator; 67c. June. Oats in fair demand and firm; sales, No. 2 at 48½c. at East St. Louis, on track. Barley quiet and unchanged; sales, Minnesota Spring at $1 62½@$1 65. Rye firmer at 93c.@93½c. Whisky steady at 93c. Pork dull; sales at $15@$15 25. Dry-salted Meats—Dealers apart and no movement; held at 5¾c. for Shoulders; 7¾c. for Clear Rib Sides; Clear Sides held at 8c., and in good demand at ¼c. decline. Bacon quiet at 6¾c.@7c. for Shoulders; 8¾c. for Clear Rib Sides; 9c. for Clear Sides. Lard nominal at 8¾c. Live Hogs steady; Sales light at $4@$4 75; medium, $4 75@$5; heavy at $5 40. Cattle firm; demand exceeds supply; Texas range from $2 75@$4 25; native Cows and Heifers, $2 75@$4; good to prime Steers, $4 25@$4 75; choice to extra, $5 25@$6 25. Receipts—5,000 bbls. Flour, 27,000 bushels wheat, 24,000 bushels Corn, 9,000 bushels Oats, 7,000 bushels Barley, 1,000 bushels Rye, 1,000 Cattle, 26,000 Hogs.

Chicago, March 12.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat firm and in fair demand at $1 24 for No. 1 Spring; $1 20 for No. 2 do., cash; $1 21, April; $1 25¼, May; No. 3 Spring, $1 17½; Rejected, $1 10. Corn in fair demand and higher at 62c. for No. 2 Mixed, spot; 63¾c. bid, April; 65¼c., May; new No. 2 Mixed, 60c.; Rejected, old, 60c.; new, 58c. Oats quiet and unchanged at 43½c. for No. 2, regular; 44½c. for fresh, spot; 47c., March. Rye steady at 86c. for No. 2 fresh. Barley in fair demand and higher at $1 56 for No. 2 Spring; $1 43 for No. 3 do. Pork steady at $14 30, cash; $14 40, April; $14 70, May. Lard quiet and unchanged at $8 85, spot; $8 90 April. Bulk Meats quiet and unchanged; Short Rib Middles, packed, sold at 8c. Bacon unchanged. Whisky steady at 93½c. Receipts—10,000 bbls. Flour, 54,000 bushels Wheat, 14,000 bushels Corn, 9,000 bushels Oats, 2,000 bushels Rye, 4,000 bushels Barley. Shipments—9,000 bbls. Flour, 26,000 bushels Wheat, 4,000 bushels Corn, 34,000 bushels Oats, 1,000 bushels Rye, 3,000 bushels Barley.

Milwaukee, March 12.—Flour steady at $5 65@$6 25 for Extra Spring. Wheat quiet and weak at $1 29 for No. 1; $1 23¾ for No. 2; April, $1 24¼; May, $1 27⅞. Oats steady at 43½c. for No. 2, fresh, cash. Corn dull and unchanged at 61c. for No. 2 Mixed, cash and April. Rye steady at 83c. for No. 1. Barley scarce and higher at $1 60 for No. 3 Spring, fresh; $1 70 for No. 2 Spring. Pork sold at $14 50. Hams in Pickle firm at 9½c.@10¼c. Dry-salted Meats sold at 5½c. for Shoulders, loose; Boxed Middles, 8c.@8¾c. Lard—Kettle firm at 9½c.; Steam, 8⅞c. Receipts—4,000 bbls. Flour, and 28,000 bushels Wheat. Shipments—4,000 bbls. Flour, and 37,000 bushels Wheat.

Cincinnati, March 12.—Flour firm and in fair demand. Wheat firm at $1 45@$1 46. Corn firm at 63c.@68c. Oats firm at 50c.@58c. Rye firm and scarce at $1 02. Barley dull and nominal. Butter in good demand at full prices for the best grades; dull for lower grades. Provisions easier. Pork in fair demand, but lower; sales at $15. Lard dull; Steam, 8⅞c.; Kettle, 9c., buyer 10 days. Bulk Meats steady; Shoulders, 5¾c., spot; Clear Rib Sides, 7¾c., spot and buyer March; Clear Sides, 8c. Bacon steady; Shoulders, 6⅝c.@6¾c.; Clear Rib Sides, 8⅝c.@8¾c.; Clear Sides, 9c. Whisky firm at 93c.

Oswego, N. Y., March 12.—Flour steady; sales, 1,000 bbls., at $7 75 for No. 1 Spring; $8 75 for Amber Winter; $9 25 for White Winter; $9 75 for Double Extra. Wheat dull; sales, 1 car No. 1 Milwaukee Club, at $1 58; 1 car Extra White Michigan, at $1 80. Corn steady; sales of car lots at 80c. Oats, 54c. for State on track. Barley quiet. Corn-meal, $1 60 for Bolted, and $1 55 for Unbolted. ₩ cwt. Mill-feed unchanged; Shorts, $23; Shipstuffs, $24; Middlings, $26, ₩ ton. Railroad freights—Flour to Philadelphia and Boston, 60c.; to New-York, 50c.; to Albany, 42c.

Toledo, March 12.—Flour steady. Wheat steady; Amber Michigan, $1 50@$1 51, spot; $1 60, June; No. 1 Red, $1 55; No. 2 Red, $1 46½@$1 47. Corn in good demand; High Mixed, 69½c., April; 70¾c., May; 71½c., June; 72½c., July; New, 67¾c.; Low Mixed, 68c.; New, 67½c.; no grade, 65½c. Oats quiet and unchanged at 52c. for No. 1. Clover-seeds, $5 60. Receipts—4,000 bushels Wheat, 5,000 bushels Corn. Shipments—7,000 bushels Corn.

New-Orleans, March 12.—Corn advanced at 76c.@78c. for Yellow Mixed and White, 80c. for Yellow. Hay in good supply and lower at $18 for prime. Lard in demand. Sugar in good demand at 7½c.@7¾c. for Fair to fully Fair, 8c.@8¾c. for prime to choice. Molasses in good demand at 52½c.@58c. for good Fermenting, 70c.@72c. for choice. Other articles unchanged. Gold, 111⅞. Exchange—New-York Sight, par @⅛ premium; Sterling, $5 39½@$5 40½.

Cleveland, March 12.—Wheat quiet and unchanged; No. 1 Red, $1 55@$1 56; No. 2, $1 47@$1 48; Milwaukee Spring held at $1 44. Corn firm; New Mixed, 67c.@68c.; Old, 69c.@70c. Oats firm and unchanged; No. 1 State, 50c.; No. 2, 48c.; White, 51c. Petroleum quiet; Standard White, 11¾c.@12½c. for car lots; State Test selling at 15¾c.@16¼c. for car lots.

Detroit, March 12.—Flour unchanged. Wheat steady; Extra, $1 63; No. 1 White, $1 55½; Amber Michigan, $1 46½. Corn steady; very scarce at 71c. Oats in good demand at 51c. Clover-seed, $5 50 bid; $5 60 asked. Receipts—2,000 bbls. Flour, 2,000 bushels Wheat. Shipments—1,000 bbls. Flour, 2,000 bushels Wheat, 1,000 bushels Corn.

Louisville, March 12.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat nominal. Corn quiet and unchanged. Oats easier at 60c.@63c. Pork quiet and unchanged at $15 25. Bulk Meats quiet and unchanged. Bacon quiet and unchanged. Sugar-cured Hams, 12c.@12½c. Lard, tierce, 9c.; keg, 9¾c. Whisky, 92½c.

Albany, N. Y., March 12.—Wheat dull and neglected. Rye steady; sales, two cars of State at 95c. Corn unchanged, with moderate demand; sales, one car No. 2 High Mixed Western at 85c. Barley unsettled; no sales. Oats steady; sale, one car No. 2 White State at 61½c.

Wilmington, N. C., March 12.—Spirits of Turpentine quiet at 42½c. Resin quiet and steady at $1 80 for Strained. Crude Turpentine steady at $1 90 for Hard; and $2 90 for Yellow Dip. Tar steady at $2 25.

Memphis, March 12.—Flour dull and nominal. Corn steady at 75c.@76c. Oats quiet at 58c.@60c. Pork quiet at $16 25. Lard quiet and unchanged. Bacon easier; Shoulders, 7c.@7¼c.; Sides, 9c.@9¼c.

THE COTTON MARKETS.

New-Orleans, March 12.—Cotton steady, demand good; Middling, 15¾c.; net receipts, 5,559 bales; gross receipts, 5,855 bales; exports to the Continent, 4,616 bales; to France, 5,180 bales; to Great Britain, 2,193 bales; sales, 3,000 bales; last evening, 6,300 bales; stock, 286,735 bales.

Charleston, March 12.—Cotton steady; Middling, 15¼c.; Low Middling, 14¾c.@14⅞c.; Good Ordinary, 14c.@14¼c.; net receipts, 1,185 bales; exports, coastwise, 1,965 bales; sales, 1,200 bales; stock, 48,322 bales.

Galveston, March 12.—Cotton quiet, demand limited; Good Ordinary, 13⅝c.; Middling, 16¼c.; net receipts, 639 bales; exports to the Continent, 1,275 bales; coastwise, 43 bales; sales, 500 bales; stock, 93,903 bales.

Savannah, March 12.—Cotton unchanged; Middling, 15½c.; net receipts, 1,671 bales; exports to Great Britain, 4,369 bales; coastwise, 1,279 bales; sales, 1,304 bales; stock, 75,138 bales.

Mobile, March 12.—Cotton quiet and steady; Middling, 15½c.; net receipts, 286 bales; exports, coastwise, 1,611 bales; sales, 1,000 bales; stock, 57,729 bales.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

London, March 12—12:30 P. M.—United States Bonds—New 5s, 104⅜. New-York Central, 97. Erie Railway Shares, 40½.

2 P. M.—Erie Railway Shares, 40¼.

3 P. M.—Erie Railway Shares, 40½.

3:30 P. M.—The Bullion in the Bank of England has decreased £179,000 during the past week. The proportion of the Bank reserve to liabilities, which was, last week, 47⅝ ₩ cent., is now 47⅞ ₩ cent.

5 P. M.—Erie Railway Shares, 39¾. Paris dispatches quote Rentes at 60f. 47½c.

Paris, March 12—P. M.—The specie in the Bank of France has increased 24,061,000f. during the past week. Rentes, 60f. 55c.

Liverpool, March 12—12:30 P. M.—Cotton—The market is quiet and unchanged; sales, 12,000 bales, including 2,000 bales for speculation and export. Breadstuffs—Corn, 40s.@41s. ₩ quarter.

2 P. M.—Cotton—Sales, on the basis of Middling Uplands, nothing below Good Ordinary, shipped March, at 7 13-16d. Breadstuffs—The market is quiet. Provisions—Bacon, 40s. 6d. ₩ cwt. for Long Clear Middles, and 41s. 6d. for Short Clear Middles.

2:30 P. M.—Cotton, Middling Uplands, 7⅞d.@8d.; Middling Orleans, 8⅛d.

3 P. M.—Cotton—Of the sales to-day 7,600 bales were American.

5 P. M.—Cotton—Sales, on the basis of Middling Uplands, nothing below Good Ordinary, shipped February, at 7 13-16d.; do. do., deliverable March and April, at 7¾d.; do., nothing below Low Middling, shipped March and April, at 7 15-16d. Produce—Refined Petroleum, 12d. ₩ gallon.

London, March 12—5 P. M.—Spirits Petroleum, 8⅞d.@9d. ₩ gallon.

Evening—Linseed-oil, [illegible]

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE—MARCH 12.

100	do.......b3.	78⅛	300	St. Paul	43¾
700	Erie	42¾	100	do.......b3.	43⅞
100	do.	42⅞	100	do.	43⅞
700	do.	43	400	do.	43¾
300	Erie Pref.	69⅞	300	Tol. & Wab.	47¾
300	Del., L. & W.	110	500	do.	47⅝
600	Lake Shore	79¾	200	do.	47¾
300	do.	79⅞	900	do.	47⅞
100	do.	80	400	do.	47¾
100	do.......b3.	80	100	Ohio & Miss.	31⅜
800	do.	79⅞	200	do.	31¼
300	do.......s3.	79⅞	100	C., C. & I. C....b3.	30¾
400	do.......s3.	79¾	200	do.	30¾
100	do.......b3.	79⅞	100	At. & Pac. Pf.	18¼
200	do.	79¾			

Thursday, March 12—P. M.

The prominent subject of remark on the Street this morning was the result of the Union Pacific annual meeting at Boston yesterday. We believe the facts to be that Messrs. Oliver Ames and others of the old Direction discovered on the eve of the meeting that Mr. Jay Gould held the controlling proxies for the new Board, and on consultation agreed with Mr. Gould upon the ticket to be voted for. This ticket contained among others (against his own remonstrance) the name of Mr. L. P. Morton, of Messrs. Morton, Bliss & Co., the Financial and Transfer Bankers of the Road in New-York. After the election Mr. Morton renewed his disinclination to serve as a Director, not having the necessary time outside of his own business to do justice to such a trust.

The Bonds of the Union Pacific were adversely affected by the result of the annual election 1@2 ₩ cent., but the Stock advanced, and, as remarked in our last paper, the impression on the Street is that Mr. Gould and his Wall street friends who are placed in the new Direction have the will, and, judging by the control of the Capital Stock at yesterday's election, the Money power, to put the Stock up.

In this operation the Gould Party in Union Pacific are favored by a strong and buoyant general Share speculation, in which the Vanderbilt Stocks, like New-York Central, Lake Shore, and Western Telegraph, take the lead. The market to-day was active. Money is cheap to the Brokers, and notwithstanding the delays in Congress on the Currency question, the prevalent belief is that the controversy between the two Houses will end in placing the Greenback Circulation at $400,000,000, and in giving more National Bank Circulation to the Southern and Western States.

Closing Quotations—March 11.

	Wednesday.	Thursday.
United States New 5s	114½	114½
U. S. 5-20s, May and November	120¼	120¼
U. S. 5-20s, January and July	119⅛	119½
American Gold	112	112
Bills on London, 60 days	$4 84	$4 84
N. Y. Central and Hudson	105½	105½
Chicago and Rock Island	106⅛	106¼
Pacific Mail	43⅛	43⅛
St. Paul Common	43¾	43⅝
Western Union	75½	76¼
Union Pacific	34	34⅛
Lake Shore	79⅝	79¾
Toledo and Wabash	48	47¾
Harlem	131½	131½
North-west	54⅛	55
North-west Preferred	72½	72⅞
C., C. and Indiana Central	31⅛	30⅞
Delaware and Lackawanna	110¼	110
Central New-Jersey	105½	105¾
Panama	115½	116¾
St. Paul Preferred	65¼	65
Erie	44⅛	43¾
Atlantic and Pacific	18	18¼

The sales of Gold ranged throughout the day 111⅞@112, closing 112 ₩ cent. Bills on London, $4 84 to the £ Sterling and dull.

The Custom-house and Sub-Treasury Office were closed to-day in respect for the funeral, at Buffalo, of the deceased Ex-President of the United States, Millard Fillmore. The Customs receipts yesterday were $488,000.

The following are the Exchange Board prices for the various Public Funds of the United States:

6 ₩ cent., reg., '81	119⅜	5-20 coup., n. i., '65	118⅝
6 ₩ cent., coup., '81	119⅞	5-20 reg., '67	118½
5-20 reg., '62	116½	5-20 coup., '67	119½
5-20 coup., '62	117	5-20 reg., '68	114½
5-20 reg., '64	118¾	5-20 coup., '68	119
5-20 coup., '64	119¾	10-40 reg.	113⅜
5-20 reg., '65	118¾	10-40 coup.	113½
5-20 coup., '65	120¼	5s coup., '81	114½
5-20 reg., n. i., '65	118¼	6s currency	116¼

The following bids were made at the Exchange Board for the State Bonds:

Tenn. 6s, old	91	S. C. 6s, Jan. & July	18½
Tenn. 6s, old, ex. coup	70	S. C. 6s, A. & Oct.	18½
Tenn. 6s, new bonds	90¾	S. C. 6s, F. Act '66	16
Tenn. 6s, new, ex. coup	70½	S. C. 6s, L. C., '89, J. & J.	15
Tenn. 6s, new, new se.	70¾	Missouri 6s	94½
Virginia 6s, old	39	Mo. 6s, H. & St. Jo. Is.	92¼
Va. 6s, con. bonds	50½	Mo. 6s, Asy. or Uni.	91
Va. 6s, def. bonds	10¾	Connecticut 6s	101
Ga. 7s, new bonds	87½	Rhode Island 6s	101
Ga. 7s, indorsed	77	Ar. 7s, L. R. P. B. & N. O.	16
N. C. 6s, old, Ja. and Ju.	28½	Ark. 7s, Ark. Cen. R.	15
N. C. 6s, old, A. and Oct.	28½	Kentucky 6s	100
N. C. 6s, N. C. R., Ja. & J	35	Indiana 5s	101
N. C. 6s, N. C. R., A. & O.	35	N. Y. Reg. B. L.	106½
N. C. 6s, N. C. R. R., 7 off, Jan. and July	25	N. Y. Coup. B. L.	106½
		N. Y. 6s, C. L., '74	110
N. C. 6s, N. C. R. R., 7 off, Aug. and Oct.	25	N. Y. 6s, C. L., '75	110
		N. Y. 6s, C. L., '77	110
N. C. 6s, F. Act '66	25½	N. Y. 6s, C. L., '78	110
N. C. 6s, F. Act '68	25	N. Y. 5s, C. L., '75	103
N. C. 6s, n. bds., J. & J.	20	N. Y. 6s, C. L., gold, '87	112
South Carolina 6s	25		

And the following for the City Bank Stocks:

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

BANKING-HOUSE OF FISK & HATCH,

No. 5 Nassau st., New-York.

We buy and sell Government Bonds and Gold at current market rates; buy Gold Coupons; buy and sell Stocks and Bonds at the Stock Exchange on Commission for cash; receive Deposits, and allow interest at the rate of four per cent.; make Collections, and transact a general Banking and Financial business.

We also deal in the Central Pacific and Western Pacific Gold Bonds, which, at present prices, are very desirable for investment.

We are also selling the Central Pacific Gold Six Per Cent. Land Bonds at 85 and accrued interest.

FISK & HATCH.

BANKING-HOUSE OF HENRY CLEWS & CO.,

No. 32 Wall st., New-York.

Deposit accounts of mercantile firms and individuals received in either currency or coin; interest allowed thereon. All facilities and accommodations granted usual with City Banks. Orders for Investment Securities, also Gold and Exchange, executed.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

New-York, Thursday, March 12, 1874.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, pks	22	Leather, sides	5,248
Flour, bbls	11,251	Grease, pks	9
Meal, bbls	8	Tallow, pks	12
Meal, bags	450	Stearine, pks	65
Wheat, bushels	74,920	Beef, pks	19
Corn, bushels	26,600	Pork, pks	319
Oats, bushels	9,675	Cut-meats, pks	1,879
Rye, bushels	1,100	Lard, tcs	2,040
Barley, bushels	7,400	Lard, kegs	150
Peas, bushels	7,200	Butter, pks	1,428
Grass-seed, bags	160	Cheese, pks	339
Bees-wax, pks	18	Oil-cake, pks	3,225
Cotton, bales	3,793	Dressed Hogs, No.	509
Eggs, bbls	2,958	Rice, pks	10
Hemp, bales	21	Starch, pks	2,550
Hops, bales	59	Tobacco, hhds	481
Hides, No.	5,504	Tobacco, pks	230
Hides, bdls	120	Wool, bales	21
Skins, bales	540	Whisky, bbls	1,111

The export clearances hence for foreign ports, as reported at the Merchants' Exchange, Pine street, were as follows:

By the ship Inverness, for London—22,818 bushels Wheat, 2,500 bbls. Flour, 750 bbls. Resin.

By the brig P. M. Tinker, for Havana—300 tcs. Lard, 500 bbls. Flour, 4,000 cases Petroleum, 1,000 bags Rice, 25 bbls. Plaster, 85 Trunks.

By the steamer City of New-York, for Havana—168 pks. Bacon, 12 pks. Manufactured Iron, 85 cases Tobacco, 250 bbls. Beans, 4 cases Opium, 475 tcs. Lard, 2,700 cases Petroleum, 5,280 bags Rice, 100 bbls. Red Oil, 40 bxs. Varnish, 2,020 gall ns Spirits Turpentine, 25 pks. Tallow, 12 pks. Paint, 4,000 reams Paper, 30 hhds. Lard, 54 pks. Hams, 20 bbls. Flour, 2 pks. Lamps, 2 tcs. Beef, 26 bxs. Axes.

By the schooner A. Clifford, for Belize, &c.—34 cases Ordnance, 96 cases Cartridges, 2 cases Rifles, 10 cases Cartridges, 235 bbls. Flour, 85 bbls. Pork, 40 bbls. Beef, 26 bbls. Bread, 42 cases Kerosene, 10 pks. Axes, 10 bbls. Potatoes, 5 cases Matches, 1 hhd. Tobacco, 26 pks. Lard, 20 bxs. Raisins, 5 bxs. Cheese, 100 reams Paper, 29 pks. Wood-ware, 13 pks. Fish, 12 bxs. Candles, 25 bales Hay, 6,000 feet Lumber.

By the brig Nellie Antrim, for Rio Grande—300 bbls. Resin, 50 bxs. Sad Irons, 100 pks. Brooms, 45 kegs Tacks, 50 cases Spirits Turpentine, 50 cases Blacking, 100 Corn Shellers, 46 cases Chairs, 1 Piano, 20 bxs. Clocks, 300 bxs. Maizena, 1,270 bbls. Flour, 12 cases Tea, 30 cases Can Goods, 50 cases Florida Water, 36 cases Drugs, 70 casks Ale, 30 cks. Porter.

By the brig M. E. Pennel, for Cardenas—1,509 Shooks, 462 Empty Hogsheads.

BRICKS—The offerings have been increasing, while the demand has been quite moderate for all kinds, and prices have been without change of moment. We quote lots afloat somewhat nominally, thus: Pale at $3 75@$4 25; Haverstraw Bay at $7 25@$8 75. Croton Fronts—Brown, $14@$15; Dark, $15@$16; Red, $16@$17; Philadelphia, $28 50@$30 50; Baltimore, $50@$58. And delivered thus: Pale at $5 75@$6 25; Haverstraw Bay at $9 25@$10 75; Croton Fronts at $17@$18 for Brown; $18@$19 for Dark; $19@$20 for Red; Philadelphia at $33 50@$37 50 ₩ 1,000.

COAL—Has been held with more confidence on somewhat livelier inquiry for supplies. Liverpool House Cannel quoted at $20; do. Gas Cannel at $11; Cumberland Soft at $7@$7 25, and Anthracite at $5@$6 ₩ ton.

COCOA—Has been sparingly sought after, since our last, with Maracaibo quoted at 23c.@27c.; Caracas at 14c.@15½c.; Para at 10c.@11c.; Grenada at 8½c.@10c.; Guayaquil at 9c.@10c.; San Domingo at 6¾c.@7¼c., gold, ₩ lb.

COFFEE—The market has been very quiet for Rio and Santos stock, prices of which have been more or less nominal. The stock of Rio and Santos in first hands here this morning was 56,190 bags, and at the outports 12,690 bags, with 60,900 bags reported afloat and loading for the United States. Rather more inquiry has been noted for other kinds, which have been quoted steady; 415 bags and bbls. Jamaica sold on private terms. The recent movements in other than Rio and Santos have been confined to 2,100 bags Java and 120 bags Costa Rica, taken in lots, for home consumption, within the range. The stock of other than Rio and Santos in first hands here this morning was 28,662 bags and 47,999 mats, including 2,829 bags and 45,905 mats Java; 2,094 mats Singapore, 7,861 bags Porto Rico, 3,507 bags Ceylon, 3,225 bags Jamaica, 2,958 bags Laguayra, 2,908 bags Mexican, 1,923 bags Maracaibo, 1,099 bags Costa Rica, 1,041 bags Savanilla, 972 bags San Domingo, and 339 bags Curaçoa. We quote invoices nominally thus: Rio, ordinary, 23½c.@23¾c.; fair, 24¾c.@25c.; good, 25¾c.@26c.; prime, 26½c.@26¾c., gold, ₩ lb., 60 days' credit; Rio, in job lots, 23½c.@27½c., gold; Java, 28c.@31c.; Maracaibo, 24½c.@27c.; Porto Rico, 24½c.@26½c.; Laguayra, 25c.@26½c.; Savanilla, 25c.@26½c.; Costa Rica, 25c.@26½c.; Mexican, 25c.@26c.; San Domingo, 22½c.@23c., and Jamaica, 24½c.@26½c.

COTTON—Has been in quite moderate request for early delivery, mostly on speculative account, at rather easier prices, though the official quotations have not been altered. Sales, 1,477 bales, including 94 bales to shippers, 280 bales to spinners, 1,003 bales to speculators, and 100 bales in transit. There has been a less active movement noted for forward delivery at, however, an advance of 3-32c.@1-16c. ₩ lb. Sales have been reported since our last of 15,400 bales, (of which 2,900 bales were on last evening, and 12,500 bales to-day,) with 600 bales more at the calls, and on the basis of Low Middling, with March option closing at 15⅝c.; April, 15 23-32c.; May, 16 7-32c.; June, 16 21-32c.; July, 16⅞c.@16 15-16c. The receipts at this port to-day were 3,793 bales, including 921 bales from Norfolk, 1,817 bales from New-Orleans, 37 bales from Baltimore, and 1,018 bales per railroad. The receipts at the shipping ports to-day were 11,843 bales, and thus far this week, 68,260 bales, against 83,389 bales same time last week, and since the 1st of September last 3,218,664 bales, against 2,849,834 bales same time the preceding season. Consolidated—(five days)—Exports to Great Britain, 38,100 bales; to the Continent, 25,463 bales. Stock—In New-York, 119,367 bales; consolidated stock at the ports, 746,159 bales. The following quotations are based on Cotton in store, running in quality not more than half a grade above or below the grade named:

Closing Prices of Cotton in New-York.

	Uplands.	Alabama.	N. Orleans.	Texas.
Ordinary	12¼	12¼	12½	12½
Good Ordinary	14	14⅛	14⅜	14⅜
Strict Good Ordinary	14¾	14⅞	15 1-16	15 1-16
Low Middling	15¼	15⅜	15⅝	15⅝
Middling	16¼	16⅜	16⅝	16⅝
Good Middling	17½	17⅝	17⅞	17⅞

EGGS—Have been in liberal supply and quite moderate demand, at from 17c.@22c. for fresh, chiefly at 19c.@20c. for good to prime. Limed stock dull at 11c.@14c.

FLOUR AND MEAL—A moderately active business has been reported in State and Western Flour, prices of which have shown more firmness. Shipping Extras, in lines, have been offered less freely, holders insisting on full asking rates, which are generally 10c.@15c. ₩ bbl. above the views of export buyers. Trade Extras have been in better request, especially Minnesota stock. Choice to fancy Family grades have been moderately inquired for, in a jobbing way, at full figures. The sales reported since our last have been 14,700 bbls., of all grades, including very poor to choice No. 2 at $4 25@$5 50, chiefly at $5@$5 50; inferior to very fancy Superfine State and Western at $5 65@$6 25, chiefly at $5 85@$6 15; inferior to good Extra State at $6 35@$6 75, mainly at $6 45@$6 60; very good to fancy do. at $6 70@$7 65; poor to very good Shipping Extra Western at $6 25@$6 75, chiefly at $6 50@$6 60; poor to choice shipping brands round-hoop Ohio, $6 60@$7; low-grade Minnesota Extra, for shipment at $6 65@$7 10 ₩ lb, and trade and Family Extras at proportionate rates. Included in the sales were 3,200 bbls. shipping Extras, mainly within the range of $6 50@$7 ₩ bbl., the latter for very choice Western.

No. 2 Flour	$4 25@$5 50
Sour Flour	3 50@ 6 00
Superfine State and Western	5 65@ 6 25
Extra State	6 35@ 7 65
Extra City	6 40@ 7 65
Extra Genessee	7 75@ 9 50
Extra Ohio, round-hoop shipping brands	6 60@ 7 00
Extra Western, shipping brands	6 25@ 6 75
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	7 10@ 9 75
Extra Western, trade and family brands	6 80@ 9 75
Extra St. Louis, ordinary to fancy	6 85@10 50
Extra Minnesota, poor to superlative	6 65@10 50

A more active trade has been reported in Southern Flour, which has been held more firmly. Sales have been reported since our last of 1,600 bbls., in lots, at from $6 50@$7 65 for very poor to choice shipping, and $7 65@$11 for ordinary to fancy choice Family Extras ₩ bbl.... Canada Flour dull at $7@$9 ₩ bbl.... Rye Flour has been in fair request at $4 50@$5 75 for Fine to choice Superfine; sales 400 bbls., chiefly at $5 25@$5 75 for Superfine, ₩ bbl.... Corn-meal has been quoted rather firmer, with a fairly active business reported, within the range of from $3 50@$4 35 for inferior to very choice Yellow Western, $3 50@$3 85 for White do., $4@$4 25 for Jersey, and $4 45@$4 50, chiefly at $4 50, for Brandywine, ₩ bbl. The reported sales since our last have been 1,650 bbls., including 200 bbls. Golden Ear, at full rates; 900 bbls. Western Yellow, at $3 75@$4, and 100 bbls. California, at $4 25.... Bag-meal has been in more demand, in a jobbing way, within the range of $1 47@$1 65 for Course, $1 55@$1 75 for Yellow, and $1 70@$1 85 for White, ₩ 100 lbs.... Buckwheat Flour at $3@$3 50 for State and Pennsylvania, the latter rate for very fancy, ₩ 100 lbs.... Oat-meal at from $6 25@$8 ₩ bbl.

FRUIT—The demand has been limited, though buyers have had the advantage. Layer Raisins quoted down to $2 90 ₩ box.

GRAIN—Spring Wheat has been comparatively quiet. Prime stock has been scarce and held with confidence. The demand from export buyers has been moderate, and mainly for the better qualities, but the bids, in most instances, for full lines or boat-loads, were 1c.@2c. a bushel under the views of sellers, who were not eager to place supplies. The poorer grades of stock were quite slow of sale and irregular as to price, millers buying sparingly and only in odd lots; while shippers were unwilling to purchase such qualities to any considerable extent. Winter Wheat was very dull, but nominally unchanged as to values. The general market closed tamely on, however, a firm basis for prime No. 2 and No. 1 Spring, the latter in scant stock. Sales have been reported since our last of 74,000 bushels at $1 60@$1 61 for fair to good No. 1 Milwaukee Spring, chiefly at $1 60 for fair average samples; $1 57@$1 59 for fair to choice No. 2 Milwaukee do., car lots, with $1 58 bid for boat-loads of prime; $1 56@$1 58 for ordinary to prime No. 1 Chicago and North-west do.; $1 55@$1 56 for No. 2 North-west do.; $1 53@$1 55 for No. 2 Chicago do., chiefly at $1 54 for prime in store, with $1 55 reported bid and $1 56 asked for strictly-prime afloat; $1 50@$1 58 for ungraded Spring; $1 35@$1 50 for rejected and inferior Spring, in odd lots.... Corn has been in good request, in part for shipment, at firm prices. The offerings of prime stock have been quite moderate. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 85,000 bushels at 86c.@90c. for inferior to strictly prime new mixed Western, mainly at 88c.@90c. for fair ordinary to strictly prime samples; 88c.@91c. for new Yellow Western; 90c. for new and old mixed Western; 91c.@92c. for old do., in store and 88c.@90c. for new White Western.... Rye has been in moderate demand at $1 [illegible] in odd lots and lines, with holders, however, generally asking [illegible]

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, MARCH 13, 1874.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—AIDA—Miss Annie L. Cary, Miss O. Torriani, Messrs. Maurel, Campanini, and others.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—THE HEIR AT LAW—Mr. John Gilbert, Mr. John Brougham, Miss Jeffreys-Lewis.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.—JACK HARKAWAY AT SEA—VA-RIETIES—Mr. G. L. Fox, Wilson Brothers.

LYCEUM THEATRE.—LA FILLE DE MADAME ANGOT, (Opera Bouffe)—Mme. Marie Aimée.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.—CHARITY—Mr. Charles Fisher, Mr. Frank Hardenberg, Miss Ada Dyas.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.—LED ASTRAY—Miss Rose Eytinge, Mr. Stuart Robson.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.—HENRY VIII.—Mme. Fanny Janauschek, Mr. Milnes Levick.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.—VAUDEVILLE AND NOVELTY ENTERTAINMENT.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.—DAVY CROCKETT—Mr. Frank Mayo, Miss Rosa Rand.

THE COLOSSEUM.—CYCLORAMA OF PARIS BY MOON-LIGHT—MUSIC, &c.—Afternoon and evening.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.—DRAMATIC PERFORMANCE afternoon and evening. Curiosities.

BRYANT'S MINSTRELS.—FARCES, SINGING, COMICALITIES—Messrs. Unsworth, N. Seymour, and others.

BAIN HALL.—THE PILGRIM, (Allegory.)

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

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THE NEW-YORK TIMES,
New-York City.

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Advertisements received, at our regular office rates, at the Harlem office, One Hundred and Twenty-fourth street, one door west of Third avenue, from 7 A. M. to 7:15 P. M.; on Sundays, from 3 to 6 P. M.

FOR SALE.—*A six-cylinder Hoe Press, recently in use in this office, in good order, will be sold cheap. Apply at the Counting-room,* TIMES *Office.*

The Union Pacific Road is now in the hands of JAY GOULD—he owns 167,000 shares out of 300,000. He is putting the screw on to declare a dividend of four per cent., which he calculates will have the effect of sending the stock up in the market, and inducing outsiders to come in with their little "pots." When they have deposited their money, it will probably be to the interests of JAY GOULD to swindle them out of it in some form or other, and we shall see the Erie hocus-pocus renewed in the future history of Union Pacific. We have never yet personally met with the man who is willing to admit that JAY GOULD is a credit to a mercantile community, desirous of maintaining its honor at home and abroad—but it is evident that JAY GOULD *must* be a man of this stamp, or he would not be permitted to hold such a position as that in which we now find him. What a pity FISK was shot!

We presume that JAY GOULD will now be too much occupied to attempt to regain possession of Erie, and in that case he will probably apply his great mind to the task of knocking down Erie stock. Let us, then, look out for "exposures" in his organ, the *Tribune.* We are no admirers of Erie; it is one of those muddles that we confess ourselves unable to understand. But we are very suspicious of exposures which come from the Jay Gould quarter, and for that reason we have declined within the past few days to publish some wonderful "information" offered to us through Mr. JAY GOULD. He has an "organ" of his own, and surely that ought to be enough for him. We leave them to settle their affairs among them. How would it do to run JAY GOULD for Governor of the State, now that the candidate we nominated the other day has declined?

Apropos of that candidate, we publish elsewhere a curious "circular" addressed by Mr. GEORGE R. BENNETT, Justice of the Peace, of Jamaica, Queens County, to other Justices of the Peace in the interior of the State. In this circular Mr. BENNETT says that a bill is now before the Legislature for increasing the salaries of Justices, and he asks the aid of the "brotherhood" in securing the passage of the bill. Listen to this worthy gentleman:

> "A note from you to your Senator and member of Assembly, or a personal interview with them, will greatly tend to promote the success of the measure, and what will be equally as potential, a remittance of you to me of $2, (and I also request that you see the Constables of your place, and get from each of them a remittance of $1, as the bill now before the Legislature increases their fees as well as the Justices',) which I pledge myself shall be devoted to defraying the expenses of counsel for drafting the above act, and for the services of accomplished men of the third house in securing its passage."

It will be seen from this that the value of "skilled talent" is now very generally recognized; and the "profession" can no longer be said to rest under a cloud. Would it not be well to establish a new Professorship at Columbia College for the purpose of teaching the art, and training up the younger generation in such a way as that they may hereafter be able to make politics a still more degrading business than it is at present?

The *Post* now says that the Collector is a Magistrate when he inspects the evidence laid before him by a special agent of the Treasury, and on which the latter proposes to ask the District Attorney to apply to the Judge for a warrant to seize books and papers. Under the statute, the Collector has nothing whatever to do with the application. Any one can make it, even a private citizen. The critical thing is to satisfy the Judge, and this the District Attorney, not the Collector, does by affidavits. As to seizures, it is absurd to compare the Collector to a Police Justice. His power of seizure is no greater than that of the writer in the *Post.* Anybody can seize merchandise for a revenue fraud, and if the District Attorney adopts it the seizure is valid. If he does not adopt the seizures they are invalid, and the owner may take the goods by force. Is it thus with a Police Justice consigning a person to prison? More than this; a Collector seizing merchandise is liable in damages if the Court says there was not probable cause for the seizure. Collectors HOYT and BARNEY had occasion to feel that seizing property thoughtlessly was an unsafe business. Can a Magistrate be sued in damages for imprisoning a person before him charged with crime in the case assumed by the *Post?* Would the writer in the *Post* exercise judicial functions if he arrested with his powerful arm and delivered over to the nearest policeman, a person who appeared to him to be escaping from the commission of burglary, or robbery, or arson, or murder? The Collector is bound, officially, to prevent and detect revenue frauds, and under the law he is required to arrest and hand over to the District Attorney all merchandise which appears to him tainted with fraud. This arrest or seizure is not judicial, but simply and purely executive.

A violent desire to tinker at the charter of this City has suddenly seized some members of the Legislature, and various bills have been, or are about to be, introduced, reorganizing some of the commissions. Among these schemes is a bill already before the Legislature to hand over the Department of Parks to the present President alone, and we are at a loss to see what arguments can be advanced in favor of the whimsical notion. It is also proposed to alter the present Tax Commission and that of Charities and Correction by legislative enactment. It may be said in reference to all these projects that the public interests will be best served by letting them alone. Our charter is not the best which could have been devised, but we have constantly declared our conviction that it is not likely to be made any better by the present Legislature. If the work of alteration is once entered upon there is no telling where it will stop, and we are quite sure the Republican Party cannot sustain the odium of making these changes merely for the benefit of partisan, or, what is worse, individual interests.

At last the Supply bill has made its appearance in the Assembly, but it has been recommitted to the Committee on Ways and Means, so that its consideration cannot be expected for several days at least. In his annual message at the beginning of the session, Gov. DIX asked that this bill should be sent to him by the first of March, and supported his request with some very conclusive reasons, which must yet be fresh in the recollection of the Legislature. But the members have apparently not chosen to regard these reasons, and this important bill has been delayed until the usually late period of the session. We have, however, the gratifying information that, as reported, it appropriates $2,000,000 less than the bill of last year, which was quite moderate, and that not more than $800,000 will be added before its final passage. The members of the Legislature, having declined to allow Gov. DIX the full opportunity to scrutinize the bill which he requested, can now do no less than make sure for themselves that it contains no objectionable items.

Mr. EASTMAN seems to have become discouraged by the multitude of rapid-transit schemes which are pressed upon the Legislature, and asked that they all be "kicked out," his own included. We admit that he has reason for his disgust, but we hope the members will not take him at his word. Among all these projects there must surely be one which will meet the great need of the City. There is the Gilbert Elevated Road, for example, which appears feasible, and the projectors of which, while promising to build it immediately, ask no aid from the City. These are certainly two points in its favor. We do not especially advocate this scheme, but we do insist that when any persons are ready in good faith to enter into an undertaking to put their money into a rapid-transit road, they shall be given the opportunity. It is at least certain that the Legislature should not adjourn without doing something decisive in this matter. It has been talked about now for more than a dozen years, and it is time the practical work was at least begun.

ALBANY JOBS.

Is legislation for the City of New-York to be always regarded as the favorite pastime of political jobbers and of all manner of corrupt intriguers at Albany? It would really seem so; for during this session, as heretofore, the bills which are needed for the relief of the tax-payers make little progress, while those which are framed to the City's detriment are with difficulty kept back. How is it, for example, that the monstrous provisions of the Riverside Avenue bill are pressed with such dogged perseverance, while the bill providing for a reduction of the taxation of the year lies for weeks unreported on the files of the Senate Committee on Cities? The one bill is conceived in the interests of wasteful administration and political trickery, and to that extent tends to depreciate the value of every piece of real estate in the City. It invades the jurisdiction of a department which, except during the interval of Ring rule, has steadily maintained the respect and confidence of every honest citizen, and it does so for the purpose of enlarging the functions of another department already overweighted with work and responsibility, and whose head seems anxious to wield a power even beyond that of TWEED, and certainly too great for even the most honest and able of men. Yet, though the Chairman of the Senate Committee on Cities is too busy to report the bill relieving this City from a tax rate of 3 40-100 per cent., he has time enough to devote hours of the public sittings to the championship of the Riverside Avenue bill, and other hours, apparently of private sessions, to the ingenious manipulation of a measure which, for embodying outrageous jobs in a few innocent-looking phrases, will already compare with some of the choice specimens of Ring legislation.

When a simple and intelligible measure like the Tax bill comes up, we hear the usual talk about the necessity of getting New-York Senators to agree about it; but this Riverside Avenue bill is defended, it would seem, on the personal prompting of Mr. VAN NORT, whose huge department in New-York is apparently so well organized that it runs itself, and who naturally sighs for more administrative worlds to conquer. And, curiously enough, the brunt of the battle on either side is not borne by any of the New-York Senators. Mr. WOODIN appears as special advocate for the head of the Department of Public Works. The Senate has discussed the bill long enough to understand its drift. It simply means the breaking down of a department which refuses to be run as a mere party machine, and the dangerous expansion of another, which is already too large for public safety, no matter in whose hands it is. As to the kind of political influence which emanates from this source, we had a sample of that during the election of GENET'S successor, and, if we mistake not, it was hardly of the kind calculated to benefit the Republican Party. A few speculative west-side property-owners, some of them holding very close relations indeed to the Department of Public Works, are paraded at Albany as the "tax-payers" and "associations" who have petitioned in favor of this bill. But the measure is one in which the whole City is interested, because more than half the money expended under its provisions will be drawn from the pocket of the general tax-payer. The people who will have to pay for extravagant expenditures on this work do not probably hold any decided opinion on the subject now, but they will know enough about the matter by and by to lay the blame at the door of the Republican Party, which is held responsible for such legislation, and will seek their remedy accordingly. That settlement of the question which is most clearly for the public interest is also most obviously in the interest of the party.

We trust that the good fight waged by a few Senators in behalf of this tax-burdened City will stir up Senator BOOTH to push the claims of the bill for reapportioning the estimates of the year. This is a measure, the neglect of which will entail a very heavy responsibility on whoever is responsible for it. The prospect of a high rate taxation already depresses the value of every piece of real estate in this market. At a season when transactions of this character ought to be conducted with ease and confidence, it is simply shameful that the people should have to importune the Legislature to give its consent to the effecting of certain definite and salutary reductions in the estimates. The present Senate lacks a great many of the objectionable elements which entered into the composition of its predecessor. We should regret if, with a fair opportunity of making a good record, it should allow itself to neglect public interests in its anxiety to please a section of not over-reputable political wire-pullers.

THE LATEST MURDER TRIAL.

The conviction of KING for the murder of O'NEIL is a curious illustration of the unexpected results that may occur under our system of criminal law, and from the method of administering it. When the jury were locked up for the night on Wednesday it was generally supposed by those interested in the case that a disagreement was certain. Twice the jury returned to the court-room to announce that they could not reach a verdict, the last time intimating that, while all were agreed that the prisoner was guilty, there was doubt with some of them whether the crime was murder in the first or murder in the second degree. When Judge BRADY substantially told them that the crime, according to the evidence, was *not* murder in the second degree, though they had the legal power to bring in that verdict if they wished, there remained hardly room for doubt that the trial would end in nothing. Yet the jury finally did bring in a verdict, and it was the one which it seemed as if the Judge had made impossible.

It is comforting to know, however, that there is little probability that the verdict can be successfully contested. Even if, in law, that were practicable, KING'S counsel must see that it would be running a great risk for their client to seek a new trial. He may prefer hanging to imprisonment for life even with a possibility of pardon. But if he does not, he will hardly care to face another jury. The man was unquestionably guilty of the crime of murder. On that point the evidence must be as conclusive to any one who will read it as it was to the jury. The only defense set up for the prisoner, that of insanity, was very feebly supported, and does not seem to have received, as it certainly did not deserve, the serious consideration of the jury. KING will, in all likelihood, spend the remainder of his life in prison, and the result is one with which the public may well be satisfied.

In this connection, it is proper to recognize the service which Judge BRADY has rendered in this trial in giving to the now famous defense of insanity a definition consistent with justice and common sense. The plea was very ingeniously presented for KING. It was shown that his father and one or two of his relatives had been subject to epileptic fits, and that he himself had suffered from them. Medical testimony was given to prove that a series of this kind of attacks tended to unseat the reason. Evidence was offered of violent and unreasonable behavior on KING'S part, and of circumstances likely to inflame his passions and to destroy his self-control. But this structure was completely overturned by the application of the simple, comprehensive, and practical rule laid down by Judge BRADY. The Judge said, in his charge to the jury, that "to establish the defense of insanity it must be clearly proven that at the time of committing the act the prisoner was laboring under such a *defect of reason from disease of the mind* as not to know the nature and quality of the act he was performing, and if he did know it, not to know that it was wrong." "It is no answer, when a wrongdoer is called upon to submit to the law," remarked the Judge, "that his impulse, or passion, or emotion, is irresistible, unless his subjection to it is the result of a defect of reason from a disease of the mind. Sane men are bound to control their passions and impulses. It is an obligation imposed by God and man that they shall do so, equally as powerful and binding as the rule that the insane man in the sense explained is relieved from responsibility."

The statement of what is insanity under the law clears away a great deal of rubbish that has heretofore surrounded the subject. The requirement that there shall be not only a definite defect of reason, but that it shall be the result of mental disease, and not of excited passions, is one comparatively easy to apply. It is certainly desirable that exemption from responsibility for criminal acts should be confined to as narrow limits as possible. No one cares to have a crazy man hanged or imprisoned for life. But no one, on the other hand, cares to see a crazy man, with a liking for homicide, turned loose on the community. The doctrine that a man can be sane on every point except the sanctity of his enemy's life, and that hallucination on that point is an excuse for shooting his enemy at sight, is a dangerous doctrine for modern times. When men have, as a rule, laid aside the practice of self-defense, trusting to the laws to protect them, it is desirable that the laws shall not be lightly diverted from that important use, as of late they have been. Judge BRADY is entitled to credit for bringing this plea of insanity again within the limitations of common sense.

THE COLLECTOR AND THE REVENUE.

Before Gen. ARTHUR could enter upon the duties of Collector of this port, he was required by the law of 1799 to swear, and he did make oath in these words: "I will diligently and faithfully execute the duties of the said office of Collector of the port of New-York, and will use the best of my endeavors to prevent and detect frauds in relation to the duties imposed by the laws of the United States." One of the duties imposed upon the Collector by law is to *obey* the lawful instructions which he receives from the Secretary of the Treasury. These instructions are printed, and make a large volume. One of them is in these words: "Collectors will be prompt to take the proper steps to enforce forfeitures and penalties in all cases where offenses shall appear to have been committed; but at the same time avoid involving the Government in litigation upon slight cause or mere suspicion."

Other articles of these regulations declare that in all cases where the alternative of fine, or imprisonment, or both, is provided by statute, the Collector has no authority to demand, or receive, any satisfaction for the offense, but must report the case to the District Attorney for prosecution. Another requires the Collector to report the offense, within ten days, to the District Attorney of the district in which any fine, penalty, or forfeiture may be incurred for the violation of any law of the United States relating to revenue. The Collector, under the law and these regulations, is not a judicial officer. If it is reported to him that there is probable cause to believe that a fraud upon the revenue has been committed, he is bound to begin a prosecution, and he can neither remit nor compromise it, these functions belonging to the Secretary of the Treasury alone. When the Collector *informs* the District Attorney of the offense, his work is done, except to furnish that officer with all facts in his possession. Even the Secretary of the Treasury can only remit, or compromise, upon a report made by the local officers, and the recommendation of the Solicitor of the Treasury. The Collector, after he has directed a prosecution to be begun, has no more authority in the matter than any citizen. His responsibility is ended when he exercises his best judgment to ascertain whether fraud has probably been committed. If, by confession of the importer, or by a judgment of court, or by a compromise directed by the Secretary of the Treasury, on application and proposition of the importer, money is paid in the prosecution, the law gives to the Collector a certain portion thereof, just as the laws of all nations give to public armed vessels a portion of prize money. It is both illogical and absurd to say that, because the law gives to a Collector such a share in the proceeds, therefore he is tempted by law to overlook frauds on entry of the goods for the sake of the reward which he may afterward obtain by their detection. Such an inference accuses Gen. ARTHUR of deliberate, willful infidelity to his oath for the sake of money, because he has sworn to *prevent* and detect the fraud. He is no more a Magistrate because he directs prosecutions than is a Police officer or a District Attorney or a Governor or a President a Magistrate because each executes the laws.

The three cases most dwelt upon before the Ways and Means Committee perfectly illustrate the impossibility of the Collector detecting on entry the frauds charged in these cases, assuming that they existed. How could the Collector know that PHELPS, DODGE & CO. had received from their correspondents abroad, and withheld, slips or invoices which they did not present to him? Mr. DODGE insists that even he did not know of such slips or invoices, but that they were corruptly concealed, even from the firm, by a clerk. Mr. DODGE confessed, in his statement, that his firm had unintentionally sworn falsely before the Consul and the Collector in respect to their invoices, inasmuch as they were not the invoices which they had received from the seller of the merchandise, and which the law required to be presented to the Collector. How, in the case of STORY, could the Collector know that the firm had paid money to weighers to corruptly report to the Collector the weight of the nutmegs in question less than it really was, and less than the weight which the firm paid to Messrs. E. D. MORGAN & CO., and less than the weight for which they actually sold the merchandise?

Mr. JOHN AUSTIN STEVENS, in his remarks before the committee in Washington, is reported to have said: "The German merchants are as high-toned as any men living, but they are being thrown from business by those making one grand fraudulent strike on the Custom-house, and never heard of afterward. There should be no punishment for undervaluation, as the Government has ample means to ascertain the valuation; but *fraud* ought certainly to be punished." Now, what weapons are to be put into the hands of the Collector, who is responsible, under his oath and under his bonds, for the collection of all the duties imposed by law, to enable him to prevent, or detect, or punish this "grand fraudulent strike on the Custom-house?" Why should not intentional, deliberate, corrupt, fraudulent undervaluation by means of a false invoice, accompanied by perjury when that invoice is presented to the Collector, be as severely punished as smuggling? In both cases alike the Collector has failed to collect duty which the law imposes. In both cases alike the honest importer of similar merchandise suffers.

Is it wise, or is it in the interest of honest importations, for the Government to withhold from a Collector proper pecuniary rewards to stimulate him to undergo the risk and possible odium of directing powerful houses to be prosecuted for frauds which are finally confessed or proved? Shall no pecuniary rewards be held out to him as compensation or reimbursement for possible prosecutions which may be brought against him personally for thus executing the behests of the law and the instructions of the Secretary of the Treasury? And, furthermore, if a clerk comes to the Collector and states the frauds which are being perpetrated upon the Collector, upon the Government, and upon honest importers, ought the Collector to reject the information, and ought the Government to refuse to such clerk any pecuniary reward for such service?

THE STREETS OF PHILADELPHIA.

A Philadelphia Judge recently said from the Bench, in reference to the streets of that city, that there was scarcely one of them that was not a nuisance. This remark related to a decidedly uncomplimentary notice of the condition of some of the streets, in the presentment of the Grand Jury. We do not recollect exactly how often a Grand Jury there has expressed itself in the same way on that subject; but we are very certain that the occasion in question was not the first nor the second time it has done so.

The newspaper press and the people of Philadelphia have, for a long time, complained greatly of the want of cleanliness of the streets. For this they have had excellent reason. Occasionally, indeed, the authorities there have gone to work and cleaned up; but even these spasmodic efforts have of late years become very rare. As a general rule, the highways of the Quaker City have, in this respect, been usually in a state which would sweetly remind a stranger from Manhattan Island of the scenes he had left behind him. But, notwithstanding all this, we really think there is some apology to be made for those whose business it is to clean the streets. We cannot conceive how anybody could thoroughly cleanse streets the paving of which is in the condition of the great majority of those in Philadelphia. Little hollows in which the water always stands till the wheels of vehicles splash it out, or the sun dries it; picturesque hillocks that seem to be exactly where they will most interfere with brooms and shovels; deep ruts in which carts and carriages cut through the pavement into the soil beneath; gutters in such order that they are far worse than no gutters at all; and loose paving stones which, when pressed on by a wheel or a horse's foot, throw the mud up with the force of a fire-engine, are certainly difficulties which would excuse some imperfection in securing that degree of neatness which might be considered desirable.

The condition of the roadway of the Philadelphia streets is all the more noticeable from the circumstance that a large part of them could be put in order without calling at all upon the tax-payers. Most of the horse railroad companies are required by their charters to keep the roadway of the streets through which they pass in repair. But year after year the companies go on, making—almost all of them—enormous profits, and allowing the condition of the streets to become worse and worse. Are the gentlemen who control these corporations such great men that the law cannot reach them; or have they such delicate sensibilities that people are afraid of hurting their feelings? The part of the street between the rails, by the way, is generally, we believe, kept in pretty fair order. The car companies own horses have to travel on that. Why they are not made to pay a similar regard to other people's horses by keeping the rest of the road in repair is a matter which it is hard to understand. But the point is, on the whole, no more difficult of solution than the question why the streets in which the railroads do not run are not attended to. The city is rich. The people are not only perfectly willing to provide the means, but actually do provide them. Whatever the reason for the deficiency may be, it certainly does not consist either in a want of resources or a want of liberality.

The question we have just stated brings up a more general one, which is not at all confined to Philadelphia, and is of far more weight than any inquiry that merely relates to paving-stones and carriage-wheels there or anywhere else. Are the municipal Governments of our large American cities to be regarded as hopelessly inefficient? Are we, or citizens of the United States, prepared to admit so humiliating a theory? It is not a matter of small importance to us or to Americans in general that the municipal affairs of the two greatest cities in the country are managed in the way in which they have been managed for many years past.

AMUSEMENTS FOR THE POOR.

One of the questions which the American Social Science Association is considering is, "How to provide amusements for the poor?" The subject has more than a theoretic interest for this community. It is well understood now that it is innocent amusements which especially drive out the desire for injurious pleasures, and vice is often checked at the outset, if enjoyment can be given to the young without moral taint. There is not a doubt that some of the vast evils which result from intemperance could be prevented, if only we could satisfy the natural appetite for pleasure by innocent excitements. It has been an experience of the last decade that the greatest rival of the grog shop is the park, or the industrial palace, or the popular picture-gallery. Wherever a grand exhibition building has been erected, there the liquor shops in the neighborhood find a poor run of custom. The throng in the rum-holes and taverns is always most dense in those quarters where there is no garden, or gallery, or public place of amusement.

One of the most remarkable efforts to provide amusement for the poor in these latter years was the opening of the wonderful "Bethnal Green Museum" in one of the worst quarters of London. This is a collection of pictures, pottery, furniture, glass, and numberless objects of curiosity, unequaled in London, and visited by strangers from every quarter of the globe. Yet it has been placed in the midst of this destitute district, and on certain days is opened free to the poor. All testimony agrees that the conduct of these people within the building is without fault, and that the influence of this beautiful collection on the quarter has been of a remarkable kind in promoting temperance and good order. In every New-England village a certain degree of amusement is provided for the laboring or mechanical classes by the cheap lectures and concerts in the village lyceum. But this is for a somewhat intelligent class, and does not reach the German or Irish laborers. In this City and in Brooklyn the German poor have no difficulty in amusing themselves. We have fortunately enjoyed in both cities the ingenious services of two landscape artists, who have made the habits and amusements of the poor foreign class their study. This art has not been merely to draw a beautiful picture on what would otherwise be a dreary surface, but to study the science of popular amusement. In the Brooklyn park, especially, there are endless contrivances for amusing and gratifying laborers' families; with arbors where they eat their lunches, near cool springs, and look into wild and bosky ravines; houses where they get milk fresh from the cow for their children; paths for forest rambles; beds of bright flowers; towers with wide views and a bank of a lake, where they can sit of a Summer evening and listen to the music of a band, or watch the little boats crossing and flying over the water. The Brooklyn Park is the laborers' pleasure ground, and is already greatly frequented in fine weather by the Germans of a poor class. The New-York Park is perhaps less enjoyed by the laboring class, on account of its distance from the poor quarters. Yet great crowds of German families of laborers and artisans may be seen in the pleasant season, rambling through its paths or sprinkled around on the grass, eating their lunches, and taking the true Teuton enjoyment in the free air and bright sunshine. We all know the many ingenious and beautiful contrivances in these grounds to amuse and instruct these working classes.

No one can ever measure the amount of human happiness scattered among a class who have few pleasures, by the special arrangements of this great people's park. The vice that they have prevented, the innocent social enjoyment they have cultivated, the sunshine they have brought to the dark lives of the poor, are results which can never be known in human records, but which will be felt in all succeeding generations of this City.

Still the question remains, "How can we give amusement to even a lower class in the social scale—to the Irish laborers?"

The Irish are of all races, the most ready for amusement; their temperament is proverbial for its genial quality. They enjoy a dance, a good song, a spectacle, fine costumes, and games of skill and strength, but they do not care for nature. Parks and gardens are by no means so necessary for them as for the Germans. We believe that free and respectable saloons, under good supervision, opened in the poor Irish wards, where there could be music, singing, recitation of stirring poems, and an occasional dance, with cheap refreshments, would be great rivals to the whisky shops, and would tend immensely to check hard drinking, and encourage temperance. Such amusements, free and innocent in their character, would suit the Irish population. The entertainment would have to be somewhat Celtic in its style; but fortunately Irish poetry, song, oratory, and wit have resources enough to supply amusement and instruction for a great many evenings. If one of these free music saloons were opened by philanthropic persons, it would not be long before others would be provided as a matter of business; and we might have Irish music halls as common as German dance halls. Amusement is a necessity, and if the poor do not have it in one way, they will in another.

THE CHARITY PERFORMANCE.

It will be seen from an announcement in our advertising columns that the performance for the benefit of the poor, arranged by Mr. Lester Wallack and Mr. Daly, assisted by a number of ladies well known in society, is to take place at the Academy of Music next Thursday. Already the applications for boxes and reserved seats have been very numerous, and in answer to many correspondents, we are requested to state that all such applications may be addressed to Mr. Moss, at Wallack's Theatre. Seats may be taken at the box-office of that theatre from this morning. We believe that the proceeds of the performance will be handed over for distribution to the ladies who have kindly consented to sell flowers in the theatre, and otherwise assist in the enterprise. The performers in the play to be submitted give their services freely, and several firms in this City have generously undertaken to decorate the theatre, and provide without cost those fittings-up which are essential to the success of the entertainment. Further particulars on this subject will be duly announced.

The chief performance will include a representation of Sheridan's "School for Scandal," with a cast never likely to be witnessed in this City again. So far as we are at present informed, it will run thus:

Sir Peter Teazle	Mr. John Gilbert
Sir Oliver	Mr. John Brougham
Charles Surface	Mr. Lester Wallack
Joseph Surface	Mr. Fisher
Sir Benjamin Backbite,	Mr. Louis James or Mr. Fawcett
Lady Teazle,	Mrs. L. J. Jennings, (Madeline Henriques.)
Lady Candour	Miss Morant
Lady Sneerwell	Mme. Ponisi

It is also hoped that Mme. Lucca or Mme. Nilsson and other *artistes* may consent to appear in a brief concert to be introduced into a drawing-room scene in the play. Mr. W. J. Florence, Mr. G. L. Fox, Mr. Arnott, and other favorites of the public will also assist. Altogether, the entertainment is likely to be one of singular interest, and as the whole of the proceeds will be given to the poor, there can be little doubt that it will receive a generous support from the public.

It must be remembered that it is a matinée performance, thus enabling suburban citizens to attend it without inconvenience. The sum of $100 each has already been paid for several boxes. Early application for all reserved seats is now necessary.

THE BELGIAN MAIL CONTRACT.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., March 12.—The contract of Peter Wright & Sons with the Belgian Government for conveying the mails to America requires a ship to sail every week alternately for New-York and Philadelphia. Under this arrangement the Cybele sailed from Antwerp for New-York to-day. The Switzland, the fourth ship of the line, will be ready for sea in a fortnight.

AMUSEMENTS.

M. WIENIAWSKI'S CONCERT.

Although M. Wieniawski has now been before the New-York public almost constantly for two years, his performances are of so high an order that they should not be dismissed without a word of notice. Hence it is not out of place to mention that his benefit concert occurred at Steinway Hall last evening, and that in several respects it was of exceptional interest. Age cannot stale nor custom wither the infinite variety of M. Wieniawski's art, and even his most familiar performances take on a fresh grace at every repetition. It is not surprising, therefore, that the audience—as brilliant, as critical a gathering as any assembled this season—broke out in plaudits at the close of pieces which have been listened to time and again, and that now and then a murmur of delight interrupted the best-known pieces. Conspicuously good and brilliant as M. Wieniawski's work always sounds, there are occasions upon which his playing seems possessed of a special charm. Thus, last night, when M. Wieniawski performed his own polonaise No. 2 and Bach's "Preludium Vivace," two numbers listened to already, but as astonishing by the wondrous mastery of the bow and command of the finger-board they exact as ever; and again when he rendered the delicious "Capriccio Valse" to the interpretation of the arabesques of which none of M. Wieniawski's successors here is likely to prove equal. Besides these compositions, the *bénéficiaire* recited Beethoven's romance in F, and Bach's "Bourrée Double," and, in response to the invariable encores, "The Carnaval" and "La Légende." M. Wieniawski had capital assistance from several performers, who need no introduction to the reader. M. Victor Maurel certainly requires none, and to say that he sang, among other numbers, Faure's "Les Rameaux" and Schubert's "Serenade," is to imply that the very rare pleasure afforded by the combination of a beautiful voice with an admirable method and a delivery as sympathetic as it is scholarly, was enjoyed. Signor Ferranti, a thoroughly Italian singer, was heartily applauded after interpreting "Largo al factotum" with a *brio* of the most communicative sort. M. Capoul was to have appeared, but in in consequence of the sudden illness of Signor Campanini had to do duty for that gentleman in "Aïda," which was given in Brooklyn. M. Capoul's place was filled by Signor Arrighotti, a young tenor who had just arrived from Mexico. We wish Signor Arrighotti had made a happier selection than the *aria* from "La Forza del destino," which is rather meaningless in the concert-room; it was so far satisfactory that it showed the new-comer to be endowed with a powerful tenor—or perhaps tenor-barytonal—organ. Signor Arrighotti, we have to add, sings correctly and effectively; in brief, the impression of his début was quite favorable. The soprano of the evening was Miss Graziella Ridgway, whose pleasant and flexible voice did full justice to the polonaise from "Mignon," and was used with intelligence and skill in a very trying theme and variations by Artot, the violin accompaniment being supplied by M. Wieniawski. M. Riembelinski was, as usual, at the piano, and a strong and proficient band, under Herr Bergmann, furnished the orchestral accompaniments.

THE ITALIAN OPERA.

"Aïda" will be given at the Academy this evening. This representation will probably be the the last M. Strakosch's admirable company will supply of Verdi's great work, as "Lohengrin," now in active rehearsal, will soon replace it, and possibly outstrip it in popularity.

THE HOWARD GLOVER FAMILY.

A concert for the benefit of the Howard Glover family will take place at Decker's Rooms, No. 33 Union square, this evening. The gross receipts are to be applied to the relief of the parties concerned. Mme. Liebhart, Miss Draedil, Mr. Mills, and other artists are to interpret the programme.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.

"King Henry VIII." was played on Tuesday and last evenings, with Mme. Janauschek as *Queen Katharine,* Mr. Milnes Levick as *Cardinal Wolsey,* and such a distribution of characters as would hardly carry the general representation of the play beyond the description of mediocre. It was characterized at least by many roughnesses and inequalities, a matter, after all, for which the system known as "starring" is, in a great measure, responsible. For instance, an actor or actress who follows out this particular line of the profession, performs in a new play some three times a week, and carries the system through so wide a range that members of a stock company find themselves cast for various parts which are quite new "studies" to them. This is especially true of plays like "King Henry VIII." and "King John," the representation of which is rather infrequent. One could find a dozen moderately good *Horatios,* or efficient *Macduffs* and *Banquos,* or responsible *Richmonds,* for one satisfactory *Cardinal Wolsey* or *King John,* and so, when these unlooked-for plays unexpectedly take the stage, there is much ado in the matter of turning somewhat awkward second-rate actors into graceful courtiers, and making other things fit the time and the occasion. The leading actor or actress who is usually rather disposed to complain of ill support, finds, at all events, many foils to set off his or her acting. Mme. Janauschek had many of these on Tuesday night, although the rôle which she filled did not afford abundant scope for her special capacity. It has not sufficient of that action and passionate emotion wherein her capacity seems to lie, there being only two scenes in which her resources are particularly tested. These are the scenes in which she refuses to have *Wolsey* for her judge, spurns the authority of the court, and appeals to the arbitrament of the Pope, and the scene wherein she refuses the counsel of *Wolsey* and of the Roman Cardinal, *Campiens,* whose manner, by the way, of delivering himself would seem to indicate that there was a strong Hibernian element within the walls of the Sacred College in those days. In both of these scenes Mme. Janauschek displayed those powers of intensely fervent acting which she undoubtedly possesses, coupled with womanly pride and queenly dignity. When the late Charles Kean used to perform in the rôle of *Cardinal Wolsey* he was accustomed to dwarf all the other characters. Mme. Janauschek does not dwarf, but she greatly surpasses even the *Cardinal,* who is intrinsically a more prominent and objective character than the *Queen.* Mr. Milnes Levick's conception of the former is decidedly good, and any weaknesses of execution which he displays occur when he is confronted with a more potent spirit in the person of Mme. Janauschek. Confronted with the terrible transition from glory to disgrace, he is much more powerful, and he resents the jibes of the taunting lords with a fine seeming of dignity, mingled with a bitter sense of humiliation. The "Bluff King Hal" of history had an efficient representative in Mr. Chas. Walcot, and Mr. Gustavus Levick, who made his first appearance in New-York, created a favorable impression as *Cromwell,* and more especially gave a very intelligent and pleasing reading of the passage descriptive of *Wolsey's* death. It might be an improvement if some of those very useful persons who come under the description of "super" and ladies of the ballet, who are for the nonce ladies of quality, were, in scenes of solemnity (as for instance when the *Duke of Buckingham* is proceeding to execution,) to refrain from a certain "skittishness" which sadly interferes with the general tenor of a tragic representation. "King Henry VIII." will be repeated at to-morrow's matinée.

DEATH OF JOHN H. LYNDE.

BANGOR, Me., March 12.—A dispatch from Savannah, Ga., announces the death to-day in that city of John H. Lynde, editor and proprietor of the Bangor *Daily Whig and Courier.* Mr. Lynde left Bangor about three weeks ago for the South in pursuit of rest and health. He was forty-six years old, and leaves a wife and three sons.

THE NEW COLLECTOR OF BOSTON.

BOSTON, March 12.—Collector Simmons entered on his duties to-day, and made several changes in the Custom-house, but only one removal, that of Col. W. W. McKim, brother-in-law of Hon. A. H. Rice.

WOMEN SUFFRAGE IN RHODE ISLAND.

PROVIDENCE, March 12.—The House of Representatives to-day passed a resolution submitting to the people an amendment to the State Constitution authorizing women suffrage. The vote stood [illegible] to 17.

THE MOIETIES QUESTION.

STATEMENT OF DISTRICT ATTORNEY BLISS.

THE LAW NOT OPPRESSIVE TO STEWART, CLAFLIN, AND OTHERS—SOURCES OF THE COMPLAINTS—THE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE IGNORANT OF ALL CONCERNING SEIZURES.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 12.—The Ways and Means Committee to-day completed the hearing of testimony and arguments regarding the moiety system, and will now take into consideration its report. District Attorney Bliss was before the committee two hours and a half, and gave his views as to the operations of the law and the changes that are proposed. He indicated many particulars in which the existing laws might be justly changed without injury to the Customs service, but opposed the abolition of moieties to informers. Though in many cases fifty per cent. might be too large a reward, he was opposed to the Fenton bill, which limits forfeiture to the items of an invoice actually undervalued. He thought, however, that where the amount of the undervaluation was very small forfeiture should not extend to the whole of a very valuable invoice. His views made a very decided impression upon the committee. The action of the committee on this subject will now be looked forward to with much interest.

The feeling of many of the members of the committee individually is in favor of a judicious modification of existing laws, but this feeling may be changed by discussion within the committee, and by the attempts to reduce the propositions to form. There will probably be some delay in deciding upon the report.

REPORT OF THE PROCEEDINGS.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, March 12.—George Bliss, United States Attorney for the Southern District of New-York, addressed the Committee on Ways and Means, this morning. He said he was perhaps the only officer of the Government likely to be heard, as the Collector, Naval Officer, and Surveyor at New-York declined to appear, only for the reason that if they came here and expressed their opinion it would be said they were biased by their personal interests. As to facts, he could state more than all of them combined, owing to the nature of the business intrusted to his hands. His own interest in moieties was an indirect one, and without going into details was comparatively small. The causes of complaint before the committee are said to be in the law authorizing the seizure of books and papers, and the outside forcing of merchants to make compromises, and incidental to the question of moieties, all revolved around the charge of undue hardship to merchants. These complaints came from organized bodies and individuals. This was all that appeared upon the surface, but behind all this there was a considerable force of men who were seeking to protect themselves from the consequences of discovered frauds, suits in relation to which were now pending. In one of these suits the parties asked that there be a compromise on the single item forfeited, but they were informed by him that such compromise could not be made under the law. The New-York Chamber of Commerce and various boards of trade were here, urging certain changes in the law. Certain gentlemen were conspicuous by their absence. You do not find Stewart, Claflin, and other merchants of their standing complaining of hardship. The reason these gentlemen were not here was not because they were not invited, but because they do not feel they are suffering hardships under the law. He knew that this was true of one half of the eminent merchants. Mr. Bliss said the Chamber of Commerce did not know what they were talking about concerning the seizure of books and papers. There is no such law as they say there is, and certainly there was no such practice as that to which they referred. The resolutions of the Chamber were got up by outside parties to serve their personal interests. Mr. Bliss then related the procedure as to seizures of books and papers, and the particularity attending the preliminary proceedings. He maintained the constitutionality of the law authorizing the seizure of books and papers, but suggested that there might be an amendment providing for the separation of the books proving fraud from other books, and their examination by somebody in the presence of counsel and other parties. It was true the revenue laws were intricate in many of their features, but so far as they show what merchants should do on the entry of goods they are perfectly clear. If the merchant enter his goods at the market price which he pays there is no penalty. It must be borne in mind that to subject the merchant to forfeiture there must be the intent to defraud. Mr. Bliss remarked that the head of Mr. Schultz had been turned in the case of his friend, Harvey Barnes. Mr. Bliss said Barnes knowingly entered goods by a false invoice, and took the oath that it was true and correct. After further statements, Mr. Bliss referred to the settlement of the case of Phelps, Dodge & Co., saying there was no threat or compulsion whatever exercised. the transactions from beginning to end led every officer of the Government to believe that the firm admitted fraud on the part of persons for whom they were responsible. His predecessor as District Attorney, Noah Davis, asked him to divide with him the fee in this case. He gave Mr. Bliss the impression that he considered it a very bad case of fraud, but Bliss could not now recall any distinct statement to that effect. Perhaps his impression was derived from the fact that Mr. Davis thus sought to share in the fees from which he did not suppose a gentleman of his standing would seek a share of money exacted from merchants for a mere technical violation of law. But as Noah Davis had published a letter in which he disclaimed that he said it was a very bad case of fraud, he (Mr. Bliss) was bound to consider that he was mistaken.

The committee took a recess.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

Col. Bliss, on the reassembling of the committee, said moieties had always certainly existed, from the establishment of the Government to the present time, with the exception of three or four years. Notwithstanding, it had been dinned into our ears that the effect of the moiety system was to ruin the merchants, it was strange the merchants had not been ruined the seventy or eighty years it has prevailed. Whatever might be the modification of the moiety system, he believed we must fight self-interest with somebody who stands up for the Government in the enforcement of the revenue laws. Among other arguments, Mr. Bliss quoted from the evidence of Ex-Commissioner of Internal Revenue, Wm. Orton, before the Senate Special Committee on the New-York Custom-house, in favor of giving special awards for the detection of frauds on the revenue. He expressed his own opinion that, whatever the committee may do, and however they may dispose of the question of giving some interest in the proceeds of seizures, it was absolutely necessary that it should be given to somebody, and he believed it should be given to some officer of the Government who is responsible to authority rather than to mere outsiders. With regard to compromises, the practice was for the District Attorney to transmit a written statement to the Secretary of the Treasury of the facts upon which he acts. The Secretary does not, however, always ratify compromises. He believed that in no case had he recommended the acceptance of a less sum than met the acquiescence of the special agent, but in several cases he refused to recommend sums the special agent urged should be accepted as compromises. As to forfeiting the entire invoice, when there is a defect in a part of the cargo, the penalty was too severe. In other words, the entire invoice should not be forfeited because of the deficiency of a single item. When the value of the invoice forfeited is very large, the entire value ought not to be exacted. He saw no reason why the penalty should not be reduced, but to confine the law to the forfeiture of single items would be inexpedient. It might be possible to make the amount of forfeiture a certain number of times more than the amount of money lost to the Government, but if this principle be adopted there ought to be a sliding scale making the per centum on the smaller articles greater than on the larger articles. The only difficulty was this would give additional labor to the court in determining the undervaluations, and delay the adjudication of cases.

Mr. Bliss was interrupted by Mr. Wood, of the committee, relative to his duties in connection with the seizures of books and papers, and as to compromises or settlements of cases. In revenue cases he received fees of two per cent., but in other cases nothing. Mr. Bliss said a large portion of the attacks made on him and others were from political sources. Mr. Wood inquired whether the complainants were not all members of his party? Mr. Bliss said he did not know; there were, perhaps, Democrats among them.

Mr. Wood—Are you not aware that the New-York *World*, the only Democratic paper in that city, has made no attack?

Mr. Bliss—My time is too much occupied to read the *World*.

Mr. Wood—It is a most singular omission.

Mr. Bliss, referring to what was said by Mr. Jayne, said he did not think there was in the New-York Custom-house any officer against whom there was sufficient evidence to affix the stigma of disgrace by dismissal. In further examination, he said he did not think the law for the seizure of books and papers could be safely changed.

Mr. Foster, of the committee, made inquiry about the Woodruff & Robinson case. He could not see how a firm not guilty of an intentional fraud, and who owed the Government only $4,000, could be made to pay $50,000.

Mr. Bliss said they were not made to pay that amount. They offered it in compromise.

Other questions were asked and answered.

MR. DODGE PROTESTS THE INNOCENCE OF HIS FIRM.

Mr. Wm. E. Dodge made a few remarks in answer to a statement of Mr. Bliss, with reference to the case of Phelps, Dodge & Co. He said the statement was calculated to make the impression that the firm admitted they were guilty of irregularities or fraud, and on that ground made settlement by the payment of $271,000. This he indignantly denied, and repeated the reasons why they made the settlement. He stood before the United States innocent of any charges, excepting those against the firm made by men interested in moieties.

He was reminded of the fact that he had heretofore spoken of two Congressmen in connection with his case, one of whom was Gen. Butler. Having been asked who the other was, he named Senator Conkling. While the question was pending whether the case should be settled or not, Mr. Laflin, the Naval Officer, said the crime was so enormous that he never would consent to settle for less than $500,000. He thought Senator Conkling advised him to do better. It was said that Mr. Conkling was there as the adviser of Mr. Laflin.

CLOSING ARGUMENT OF MR. SCHULTZ.

Mr. Schultz now closed the case of the complainants before the committee. He commenced his remarks by saying that if they could rely on Jayne he was an innocent youth from Western New-York, coming to the City with hay-seed on his head and grasshoppers on his clothes, the object of his visit being to reform the morals of that community. Jayne had told them that of sixty-one Customs officers he had reported to the Secretary of the Treasury, fifty-two had been receiving bribes, and yet he could not get them displaced from office. Jayne had said that while thieves were permitted to remain in office, he looked on the seizure of books and papers as little else than highway robbery, and therefore he had quit. Thus it appears that Jayne at least retired in disgust and threw up the sponge. Mr. Schultz explained and showed it was customary for merchants to pay laborers for services outside their allotted hours of work, especially in the removal of goods which are perishable or may be damaged. He said a legal conspiracy, if there were such a thing, had existed in New-York, more or less criminal, and which involved more or less individuals, and this was especially shown in the Phelps, Dodge & Co. case. Alluding to the remark of Col. Bliss, that such eminent merchants as Stewart and Claflin were not here complaining of hardships, he said that public sentiment was against the present system of laws oppressive of the merchant, and if this could not be shown independently and irrespective of all party lines, then those here representing the mercantile class would yield the whole question. He criticized the opinion of Col. Bliss, that public officers are stimulated by rewards, and took the ground that men should be employed to do their duty without such stimulus. As the name of Wm. Orton had been mentioned by Mr. Bliss, he would say that Mr. Orton is a good man, an expert in revenue matters, and he suggested to the committee that if Mr. Orton should be in Washington they summon him before them. He knew that Mr. Orton was now opposed to the present system of moieties and rewards. In conclusion, Mr. Schultz said this was no party question; it was unjust and unfair to say that it was. Did any one suppose that because he did not believe in the Custom-house he was going to leave the Republican Party? We want, he said, revenue reform, irrespective of party, and we mean to get it, and we think you will grant it. We thank you for giving us a hearing. To whatever conclusion you may come we shall cheerfully aid you. The merchants are as anxious to enforce the law as are those who receive moieties.

Mr. Wood said to Mr. Dodge—A short time ago you spoke of Senator Conkling being in New-York. Was he there as counsel?

Mr. Dodge—I never had any idea that he was there professionally, but he was in New-York at the time our case was in process of settlement, and in council with some gentlemen, particularly with regard to the position occupied by Naval Officer Laflin. I looked on it as an accidental juncture. In my former statement I was showing what an array there was against us.

MR. GRUBB'S ARGUMENT.

Mr. Joseph C. Grubb, from the Philadelphia Board of Trade, said the 1,300 members of it all agreed with him in what he was about to utter. The system of informers and moieties introduced into the Customs department of the revenue is in every way objectionable. It destroys altogether the confidence which should exist between merchants and the Government, and it may safely be abolished. The chief obstacle is that under it there can be no directness or common interest. I believe a great part of the frauds came from this very circumstance. The trouble is aggravated by the uncertainties of the meaning of the Revenue laws and the constructions placed upon them. There could be no higher duty performed by Congress than to give this question its earliest consideration, and meet the difficulty with some proper act that will simplify the whole system. No better guide could be had in the adjustment than to adopt the customs in common use among merchants themselves where difficulties arise.

The hearing of all parties here ended, and at 5 o'clock the committee adjourned to meet on Wednesday next.

WORKING MEN'S CENTRAL COUNCIL.

The Working Men's Central Council met at Masonic Hall, Thirteenth street, last night, James Allen, Vice President, in the chair. A report was received from the committee appointed to confer with the convention of the trades in regard to the impeachment of the Police Commissioners for their action at the Tompkins square riot. The committee reported nothing in particular, save that a number of other delegations had withdrawn from the convention on account of the presence of the Committee of Safety. A rambling debate followed, in which the Committee of Safety and the Internationals generally were denounced as hostile to the interests of the true working men. A delegation from the German tailors' organization, whose delegates had also withdrawn from the same convention, and on the same account, concurred in the general opinion in regard to the Committee of Safety. They also proposed a union of the English and German speaking working men throughout the City in one organization. The special committee appointed to attend the convention of trades at Seventh avenue and Twenty-second street, to petition Congress for the removal of Supervising Architect Mullett, reported that they had had their credentials thrown in their faces and been refused admission as representing a crack-brained body of wild theorists, who knew nothing and were good for nothing. Their report was received and the committee discharged. The Secretary then read a letter from Hon. S. S. Cox, dated House of Representatives, March 2, inclosing a request from the Secretary of the House Committee on Public Buildings for his attendance at the recent investigation. The following letter from Mr. Cox to the Secretary of the council, received two days later, was also read:

> HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, March 4, 1874.
>
> MY DEAR SIR: I have just been before the committee. They will take some action (probably go by a sub-committee to New-York City) and carry out the resolution. You will be advised, or your society. The committee have your address. They mean business, I hope. Yours, &c., S. S. COX.
>
> GEO. BLAIR, Secretary, &c.

A communication was next read by the Secretary from a Baltimore newspaper, in the form of a memorial to Secretary Richardson, signed by forty-one leading manufacturers, merchants, and builders of that city, protesting against the continuance of the Eight-hour law as injurious to employers and demoralizing to the working men. A resolution was adopted that the Secretary of the council request the Senate and Assembly to insert the words "done by day's work," in the Riverside Parks bill, and another in regard to the feasibility of co-opertive stores. The council then adjourned.

NOTES FROM THE CAPITAL.

SENATOR MORTON'S CONDITION.

WASHINGTON, March 12.—A rumor was widely circulated to-day that Senator Morton was dangerously ill, but there was no truth in the report. Senator Morton is confined to his room by sickness, but his condition is not such as to lead to any apprehension on the part of his friends. He is, in fact, better than he was a week ago.

THE FUR SEAL TRADE.

The Senate Committee on Commerce agreed to report favorably the House bill authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to fix the number of fur seals that may be killed annually on the islands of St. Paul and St. George respectively, provided the total number of 100,000, now allowed by law to be killed annually, shall not be exceeded.

THE SENATE POSTAL COMMITTEE.

The Senate Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads further considered the proposed amendments to the Postal Telegraph bill to-day, but took no final action.

THE IRISH BENEVOLENT UNION.

The Executive Committee of the Irish Benevolent Union met to-day at the Owen House, Hon. A. M. Keily, Mayor of Richmond, presiding. The per capita tax for the present year was fixed at ten cents. The membership was reported at 30,000. New societies are constantly being added. Various recommendations were made, to be acted on by the National Convention which will meet at Baltimore in October next. The Immigration Board of this union also met to-day at the Owen House. The Secretary was authorized to prepare a circular to the various Catholic clergymen, requesting information as to the climate, soil, products, &c., of the lands in the several States and Territories. An address explanatory of the plan and purposes of the organization will accompany this information. The board declined to recognize any society in connection with the immigration movement not affiliated with the National Union.

THE DURELL INVESTIGATION.

The House Judiciary Committee in the impeachment case of Judge Durell, of Louisiana, has heard the testimony of Mr. Sauger, an attorney of New-York, who has been retained in Louisiana bankrupt cases. Mrs. Gaines desires to make an additional statement. The committee will hear her, and then close the case.

ANNUAL DINNER OF THE MEDICO-LEGAL SOCIETY.

The second annual dinner of the Medico-Legal Society took place last evening in the art room of "The Palette," and was attended by many prominent members of the medical and legal profession. The chair was occupied by the President, Mr. Clark Bell, and among those present were Judge Charles P. Daly, Prof. Doremus, Prof. Sayre, Bellevue College; Dr. Fisher, President of the State Medical Society; Drs. H. Peters, J. S. Bahan, E. N. Wells, and W. A. Hammond, D. S. Riddle, H. C. Barnard, B. F. Willis, Gen. Van Buren, P. J. O'Sullivan, and numerous others.

On the removal of the cloth the President, in an extremely felicitous address which was received with marked applause, congratulated the society on the prosperity which distinguished it in the past. With considerable humor he recited the history of imaginary relations the society bore to the Governments of France, England, and the United States, and the effect its policy had upon affairs of these nations. He also referred to the subject of the antopsy of the Siamese twins, connecting with it the name of Prof. Sayre, whom he called upon to respond in the name of the medical profession.

Prof. Sayre expressed his astonishment at being called upon to answer a toast connected with the Siamese twins, and he could not very well discover the relation that topic bore to that which existed between the medical and legal professions. Yet, after all, there was a similarity in their junction very well represented by these Siamese twins. One was very much stronger than the other physically and muscularly, but possessing less culture, refinement, gentleness, and education, and therefore there was a remarkable dissimilarity. Every person of ordinary intelligence knew the infinite superiority in point of culture, elegance, and sweetness of disposition of the medical profession, [laughter,] but at the same time they all felt the infinite superiority and power of the law. The first surgical operation he ever performed was an attempt to divide twins like the Siamese twins, and the operation was successful, except that it killed both of the patients. [Laughter.] He was long satisfied of the necessity for a union between both professions, and that society was designed to consummate it. He hoped for its prosperity and the establishment of such institutions throughout the country.

In response to the toast of "The Bench," Judge Daly delivered a few remarks, which, however, were only pertinent to the convivial character of the occasion, and carefully avoided any allusion to the Bench itself.

The name of Dr. Fisher was connected with the toast of the State Leagl Society. In the course of his remarks, Dr. Fisher observed that he was justified in the expression that there was some antagonism betwteen the members of the medical and the legal professions. As a general rule, doctors were not fairly represented before the legal profession. They were not permitted to explain even the interrogatories put to them, and it was only by asserting their dignity that they would be able to obtain honorable treatment. This he attributed in a large measure to the want of a proper understanding with each other. Such societies as the one now assembled were calculated to promote a better feeling between them, and he was glad to know that the subject of medical jurisprudence was receiving more attention. He trusted that the science would become general, and the example of their society be imitated everywhere.

Mr. Horace Barnard, in speaking to the toast of "The Bar," took occasion to advert indirectly to criminal prosecutions, observing that the more convictions the better for the body politic. [Applause.]

Gen. Van Buren responded to the toast of "The Vienna Exposition," during which he defended himself from certain aspersions cast upon him. Col. Willis responded to the toast of "The Army," and Dr. Bell to "Drainage." Other toasts were also delivered, and the company separated about midnight.

A NEW CHURCH MOVEMENT IN BROOKLYN.

In answer to a call issued by the Committee of Conference which met at the Mansion House last week, the friends of Dr. Porteous assembled at Style's Hall, corner of Bedford and Fulton avenues, Brooklyn, last evening, for the purpose of taking action with a view of securing him a church in that city. About 100 ladies and gentlemen were in attendance. The meeting was called to order by Hiram P. Crozier, who nominated Mr. Jas. Crombie as Chairman. Mr. William Herries acted as Secretary. The report of the Conference Committee was then read and adopted. The report was a very long document, and dwelt principally on what it styled the "popular religious necessity in Brooklyn." After the reading of the report, the following resolution was unanimously adopted:

> *Resolved*, That a committee of ten be added by this Conference to the committee of five calling it, and this committee of fifteen be, without distinction of sect, denomination, or party, empowered to communicate our wishes to Rev. Dr. Porteous, and have power to engage a suitable hall or church pending the acceptance of this call, and be instructed to report in full to a worshiping assembly at the earliest moment compatible with their duties.

The committee called for by the resolution is composed of the following gentlemen: W. Euclid Young, John S. Lounsberry, Philo S. Casler, Ed. Kempton, John J. Muir, James Crombie, David W. Lewis, J. A. Babcock, Henry L. Foote, and Wm. Herrus. After several addresses had been delivered in advocacy of the new movement, the meeting adjourned. A reception was tendered Dr. Porteous last evening at the residence of Rev. Dr. Carroll, on Bedford avenue, near Monroe street.

THE MAINE ASSOCIATION.

At the annual meeting of the Maine Association the following officers were chosen for the current year:

President, Hon. Erastus Brooks; Vice Presidents, Hon. Franklin Clark, Hon. John W. Jones, Hon. Jeremiah Lothrop, and Gen. Henry Prince, United States Army; Secretary, Joseph Treat; Treasurer, Charles H. Lewis; Council, James W. Elwell, Edward F. Brown, Charles T. Goodwin, Warren Ward, Col. Granville, P. Hawes, Col. Samuel H. Allen, Samuel P. Dinsmore, Thomas H. Hubbard, Levi Gray, Benjamin F. Mudgett, Augustus J. Libby, C. Edgar Smith, (No. 56 Wall street,) William H. Fogg, A. J. Heath, and Major John E. Dow, Jr.

It was determined to celebrate the anniversary of the association by a dinner at the Astor House, on a day to be appointed by the council presently, of which due notice will be given.

THE CARTMEN.

The Cartmen's Protective Association, which was reorganized last week, met last evening at Hibernia Hall, No. 28 Prince street, and after transacting some routine business, adopted a resolution authorizing the Committee on By-laws to make a provision demanding that the cartmen be employed in the wards in which they reside, instead of being sent long distances to their work, as is now done. A resolution to appoint a committee to wait on the Street-cleaning Bureau, and demand pay for February, was laid over until the next meeting. A resolution was adopted dissolving the committee appointed at the last meeting to wait on the legislative Investigating Committee for the purpose of suggesting that the cleaning of the streets be done by contract. The resolution was offered by the President, because he thought that the men ought to feel indifferent as to the manner in which the cleaning is done, as long as they receive the $4 per day demanded by them.

FRANCE.

THE GOVERNMENT AND THE BONAPARTISTS—HUGO AND HIS NEW BOOK.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PARIS, Monday, Feb. 23, 1874.

The theme of the political discussions for the past few days, in the organs of every shade of opinion, has been the circular of M. De Broglie concerning the forthcoming visits to Chiselhurst. The circular of the Duc De Padoue offering to furnish any information that might be desired concerning the conditions of the voyage, was interpreted to mean that the passage of a certain number of persons would be paid. This was emphatically denied. The Duke said that, so far as he was aware, every man would pay his own expenses, that no funds had been intrusted to him, and he had heard of no movement of the kind in question. All he desired to do, or could do, was to indicate the hours of starting, in order to arrive in time for the reception, together with the cost of the trip, and other details of the kind which were habitually asked. The matter might have been dropped there, and have become of little general interest, if M. De Broglie had not published his circular. But by so doing he had very little to gain, for all that he could do was to say that no public demonstration would be allowed when none was intended, and to forbid the civil functionaries to take part in it, when they were already forbidden by law to do so. Yet no party finds fault with the circular, and the Bonapartists are the best satisfied of all. It has made public the fact that this party has grown formidable enough to be feared. There is no law in France which can prevent the friends of the late imperial family from going to Chiselhurst to celebrate the birthday of Prince Louis Napoleon, and there was no earthly necessity for forbidding the officials to do so because they could not do so without a special authorization. Hence, in whatever light we regard it, the circular appears to be a fault, because entirely useless, and in political life it may be laid down as an axiom that all which is useless is wanting in sagacity or tact. This was the basis of old Lord Melbourne's idea when he applied to a measure his primary test question, "Can't you let it alone?" If a matter can be left alone it had better be allowed to sleep, for if it is important the time will soon come when the question of the sagacious old Lord must be answered in the negative. Not the least of the results of M. De Broglie's circular has been to make prominent the fact that the Ministry exists and has its being solely by virtue of Bonapartist aid, for all the Republican journals now say that but for the help of this faction the majority would rest with them. There is no doubt about the fact that M. Rouher holds the life of the Ministry in his hands. The immense strides made by this party are due to three causes: First, to the fact that calumny always causes a reaction in proportion to its own virulence, as we have had occasion to experience in the case of Gen. Grant; second, to the incapacity and want of liberality shown by the successors of the Emperor; third, to the unity and organization of the Imperialist Party. They have a plan, they are always prepared with a system which has been tried and approved by favorites of the nation, and they have experienced men to carry that system into practice. They have fought manfully, shoulder to shoulder, ever since Sedan, and at half a word against Napoleon III., the Empress, or the young Prince, one and all have been ready to take it up, and to meet the enemy with the pen, small-sword, or pistol, on foot or on horseback, with sabre, lance, or battle-ax, and carry the quarrel upon any ground that was desired. Their devotion savors of chivalry. By such means they have made themselves respected, they have advanced their cause from the lowest to the highest rank, and they have now the proof that their party is regarded as the most formidable in the field.

HUGO'S NEW NOVEL.

The literary event of the day is the publication of Victor Hugo's *Quatre-vingt-treize*. I have barely begun the first volume, and hence cannot say much of the work, and mention it here merely to give a few outside details which may be of interest. I told you some time ago that Hugo, although a so-called friend of the people, never made books for the masses. He has had experience enough to know that ninety-nine in a hundred of the common people would hesitate about paying twenty-five cents for a book even by him, and he knows that the real book readers belong to a class which can afford to pay. The higher the price of the book the greater the profits of the author under the French system of contracts. *Ninety-three* is, therefore, issued in three volumes, at eighteen francs, or six francs the volume. This would be about $4 50, perhaps, in currency; a round price to pay for a novel. Yet of the 36,000,000 of French, there must be half a million ready to buy a novel by Victor Hugo at this high price, and hence success can be counted upon with certainty. With this as a basis, the rest goes by itself. The author knows that he will succeed, whatever may be the merits or demerits of his work, and hence, when he has the practical mind of a Victor Hugo, he begins to reckon the sums which may be drawn from it. A few months ago he went to the publisher, Michel Levy, and announced his work as nearly completed. M. Levy said that he should very much like to become his publisher, but could not afford it. "*Allons donc!*" said Hugo, "but pou are very rich—enormously rich." "Yes," said Levy, "I have something; but I mean that I cannot afford to lose. Your conditions are such that they leave me no profit." "*Allons donc!*" said Hugo again; "why, man, you will make a fortune. You know my invariable price, 40,000 francs a volume and three volumes; 120,000 francs for the work."

MYSTERIES OF PUBLISHING.

Under the conditions in our country, a publisher would gladly give this sum for a novel by Victor Hugo, and a great deal more, perhaps, but I must explain why the rich publisher could not afford to undertake the work. There is a society here called the "Society of Literary Men," which takes charge of the interest of authors. It has a regular set of laws. By these a contract in writing, duly stamped and witnessed, must be passed between the author and the publisher, and the latter is bound to confine himself to a certain number of copies. When Victor Hugo sells his three volumes for 120,000 francs, he stipulates the number of copies, say, for instance, 100,000, after which the contract ceases, and he has a right to sell the second hundred thousand to another man. The profits allowed the publisher can be calculated exactly, and Hugo takes care to make them very moderate. In our country the publisher gives the author what he pleases, according to his honesty, while exactly the reverse is the case here. As the profits are limited, few publishers care to take the works of such authors as Balzac and Hugo, for they are so particular about the quality of the paper, and so exacting in details, (as, for instance, in the number of copies to be given to the press,) that the profits are materially reduced. De Balzac ruined two publishers completely, and came near closing the shops of two more. Victor Hugo knew very well that Michel Levy would refuse his work, and only offered it in order to make a better bargain for its sale. The ordinary cost of selling is thirty-five per cent., but after a vast amount of haggling Hugo got Michel Levy to take his book for ten per cent., and said that he would print it at his own expense. This he has done. The cost was about 130,000 francs in all, and the author has probably taken in that amount during the three days the book has been on sale. His profits in France alone cannot fall short of 300,000 francs, I should suppose from a probable though roughly-made estimate.

A PROFITABE PROFESSION.

But this represents but a portion of the author's profits on the work. The literary society has what may be designated as a bureau of translation, the chief, M. Michaelis, having the work translated in manuscript into the languages, and treating with the publishers in the different countries who will give the largest sum. It seems that M. Michaelis has done wonders for this work, having translations made in three months and finding publishers ready to pay extravagant prices for them. The agent was so well content with his share of the profits resulting from the sale of these translations that he had a model of the ship described in *Quatre-vingt-treize* made for Hugo's grandson, and the author was so well pleased with the gift that he begged to be allowed to present it in order to enjoy the surprise and pleasure of his grandson. When the translations are made and distributed a day of publication is fixed, and it is intended that the work shall appear in each country at about the same moment. Under such circumstances as this literature is a profitable profession, and the moral may perhaps be drawn that a young author should put a good deal of talent into his works, make them interesting and instructive, not omitting a fair amount of genius, and then get rich before dreaming of seeking a publisher for them. Get rich, young man, get rich, if you want to make your fortune by publishing your literary efforts!

HUGO'S WAYS.

One more detail upon this topic. Victor Hugo rarely makes use of the pen. He works with the brain and not with the hand. When composing his works he paces the floor of his room, holding high his Olympian head, and sniffing the air like Job's charger, dictating to a Secretary sitting at a desk in one corner. He dictates very slowly sentence, by sentence, as Moses, to whom the poet often compares himself, must have dictated the words engraved upon the ancient tablets of stone. I say that the poet often compares himself to Moses, whom he regards as the greatest man that ever lived, but there are grave doubts in his mind whether or not Moses and Victor Hugo are one and the same person. If Hugo did not live a few thousand years ago under the name of Moses, he thinks that the soul of Moses must have descended to the Hugo of to-day. It is even said that he has declared any other minds that ever existed incapable of writing the first books of the Bible, and rather inclines to the belief that he wrote them himself. I say "minds" above, but this is a mere *façon de parler*, for Hugo uses the singular. If he extends this theory to others his lofty contempt for the rest of mankind must make him assign the rest of us to a brute state of existence at the time he was the chief of the Hebrews and the law-giver to the human race. Victor Hugo works incessantly, wearing out two Secretaries when pressed for time, and he eats as heartily as any man alive. The amount of fish he consumes by himself would supply a small family, and his beefsteaks are of old-fashioned dimensions. After all there is nothing like a good appetite and an excellent digestion, especially when one rises at 5 o'clock in the morning and works until midnight. On the morning his son died Hugo was correcting his proofs, and he went back to the work the moment he returned from the cemetery. But reflecting persons will not find in this a thought of callousness, for the stricken father was doubtless trying to make his work a rampart against his grief.

VALUABLE AUTOGRAPHS.

Speaking of contracts for books, reminds me that a dealer in autographs has the original of the contracts passed between Victor Hugo and his publisher when he issued *Les Miserables*. An American offered fifty dollars for one of them the other day, but was refused. There are for sale here letters by Washington and by Jefferson, and I should have bought one of the latter the other day if sure of its authenticity. It is very probable that it is genuine, but there are so many clever forgers of autographs that one must be on the lookout for fraud. Even then one is not exempt from being swindled. It will be remembered that so *savant* a connoisseur as the late Philasite Chasles was badly taken in by a lot of forgeries. The letter in question from Mr. Jefferson is an order for French books, a lot to be sent to him in Virginia. He incloses $120 to pay the bill of the last year, and orders the balance paid to his credit. It is interesting as showing the sort of books ordered by Mr. Jefferson, and if not the original, it is a *fac simile* of it. At Genoa an original autograph of Tasso has just been discovered, and it is a sad one to contemplate. The letter reads as follows:

> The undersigned acknowledges having received from M. Abraham Levi twenty-five livres, for which he keeps in pawn a sword of the same value, six shirts, four bed-sheets, and two towels.
>
> (Signed,) TORQUATO TASSO.
>
> THE 2D MARCH, 1570.

The illustrious author of *Jerusalem Delivered* was then twenty-six years of age. It is sad indeed to compare his literary earnings with those of Victor Hugo. Tasso was always unhappy when writing for the court and for posterity, yet he seems to have borne his poverty with patience. To the beautiful Eleanora he wrote, "I ask nothing; I hope for little"—*Nulla chiedo, poco spero!* He had to pawn his shirts and sheets for bread, as we see by the above. True, after his death a magnificent mausoleum was given to him in the melancholy old Convent of San Onofrio.

THE NEW-HAMPSHIRE ELECTION.

NO ELECTION OF GOVERNOR BY THE PEOPLE—THE LEGISLATURE DEMOCRATIC.

CONCORD, N. H., March 12.—Two hundred and seventeen towns give Weston 34,172; McCutchins, 32,895; Blackmer and scattering, 2,077. Seventeen towns remain to be heard from, which gave, last year, Weston, 1,398; Straw, 1,094; scattering, 52. Majority in these towns for Weston, 252. Weston fails of an election by the people by from 300 to 500 votes.

The following Senators are probably elected: Democrats—No. 3, Chandler; No. 6, Sanborn; No. 11, Daniels; No. 12, Parker; total, 4. Republicans—No. 1, Hall; No. 4, Todd; No. 5, Wallace; No. 9, Abbot; total, 4. It is quite certain there is no choice in Nos. 2, 7, 8, and 10.

From the returns already in, the House stands: Democrats, 172; Republicans, 167. The towns to hear from are Columbia, Pittsburg, Eaton, Jackson Carroll, Clarksville, Errol, and Strafford, which last year elected Democrats, and probably have done so this year.

The Democrats have a plurality in Hillsboro County, which probably elects their county officers.

DESTITUTION AMONG SETTLERS IN IOWA.

CHICAGO, March 12.—Dispatches from North-western Iowa report continued suffering among the settlers on homesteads in Osceola, Lyon, and other counties in the extreme north-western portion of the State, caused by the failure of the crops. Dr. McCoy, of Iowa, is now here soliciting aid for the sufferers, and has already collected some $600. The Board of Trade has appointed a committee to solicit donations from members of the board and others.

A WOMAN BURNED TO DEATH.

PLAINFIELD, N. J., March 12.—Three tramps stopped at the station-house here last night. Their names are unknown, but it was ascertained that they were a man and his wife and a brother of the wife. At 12 o'clock midnight they were seen about three-quarters of a mile from the town in a field, around a fire, with a bottle of whisky. About 3 o'clock word was sent to Justice Lee that a woman lay on a fire burned to death, with a crazy man alongside of her. He found the woman severely burned and dead, and the man, her brother, crazy drunk. The dead body and the man were taken to the station-house. The husband ran away.

VIRGINIA.

THE PETERSBURG CHARTER VETOED BY GOV. KEMPER—HIS MESSAGE TO THE SENATE.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

RICHMOND, Va., March 12.—For some days past it had been whispered that Gov. Kemper would veto the bill providing a new charter for the City of Petersburg. Yet few persons believed the rumor—to-day, however, he astonished both parties by vetoing the bill, and on returning it to the body where it originated, the Senate, he accompanied it by a message of such character that I send it to you without curtailment:

COMMONWEALTH OF VIRGINIA,
GOVERNOR'S OFFICE,
RICHMOND, Va., March 12, 1874.

To the Honorable the Senate:

With reluctance I am constrained by my convictions of constitutional duty to dissent for the first time from the action of the General Assembly. I disapprove the bill entitled "An act to provide a charter for the City of Petersburg," and now return it, with my objections, to the House, in which it originated. The provisions of the bill are, in my opinion, such as would subvert the principles of popular government in their application to the Municipality of Petersburg. Its enforcement would withdraw from the suffrages of that city a great proportion of the power to control its government, and lodge it in the hands of appointees to be created by Legislative act. It proposes to transfer such power from the people to a Board of Commissioners deriving their authority solely from the bill itself. While the bill spares the existence of the usual city offices, it strips many of them of most important and essential functions, and dwarfs them into insignificance. The board is proposed to be made one of the permanent institutions of the city. Besides exercising many other powers, it is to appoint and govern all officers, policemen, and patrolmen of the Police Department, and the Chief Engineer and assistants of the Fire Department; to dispense other and extensive official patronage; to disburse public moneys through its own orders, drawn directly upon the city Treasury; and substantially to dominate the administration of the city government. Most of the city officers would necessarily be the dependants as well as subordinates of the Board of Commissioners, for even their salaries are to be fixed, or, in other words, increased or cut down, at the bidding or caprice of the board. Such a measure seems to me a conspicuous instance of government being instituted for a people without and against their consent.

Waving discussion of the question whether or not the bill infringes the particular clauses of the Constitution which provide for the government of cities and towns, and whether or not the framers of that instrument, hostile as they were to the now prevailing political sentiment of the State, intended to impower their own partisans to govern all cities and towns in disregard of the popular will; yet, looking beyond such inquiries to the fundamental principles underlying all free government, I am met by objections to the bill which impress me as insuperable. The great corner-stone on which republican liberty rests is the principle that all government derives its power from the consent of the governed. This fundamental truth, conceived and promulgated by the illustrious minds Virginia gave to the country in its infancy, is deeper and more sacred than Constitutions. It controls their construction and checks and confines legislative power. It constitutes a great traditionary article of liberty, which will be held sacred as long as a vestige of free government shall remain. It cannot be maintained that the Legislature may exercise at its own discretion any and all such powers as are not delegated to the Federal Government, and not expressly prohibited by the terms of our own Constitution. Neither the Legislature nor the Government is sovereign. Sovereignty resides alone and inseparably with the people, and legislators have no arbitrary power. They are the Trustees, and not the owners, of the estate. The fee simple is one—the people. They (the Trustees) cannot alienate, they cannot waste. While the Legislature may be said to be supreme within its allotted sphere, yet its supremacy is relative, and not absolute; for the legislative power is limited and ruled by the fundamental and indefeasible principles of right and justice, commonly called the Bill of Rights, which can not only regulate Legislatures and Governments, but Constitutions. Among the foremost of these the just right of self-government permeates the whole people, extends to every member of this body politic, and must guide and control us in organizing government for particular subdivisions of the community, as well as in enacting general laws for the whole commonwealth. To infract the least of the articles of right is to destroy the sanctity of the whole. We cannot invade the liberties of a single city or a single citizen without breaking down the monuments which secure the rights of all. In the present unsettled state of our political relations, we cannot but hold to this fundamental right as the sheet anchor of our safety. The complete political and material restoration of our State depends upon her undaunted adherence to the principles and traditions of Jeffersonian Republicanism which she has ever maintained.

Unmoved by her misfortune and standing amid the wreck of her former prosperity, Virginia to-day reasserts her inalienable right of self-government, and maintains that the common Government of the Union being limited to the exercise of delegated powers, cannot constitutionally interfere with the regulations of the internal, domestic, and municipal affairs of her people. It is submitted that, if this bill became law, Virginia would stand before the world in the attitude of denying to one of her most important municipalities the great body of that right of local self-government which she unflinchingly asserts and claims for her whole people against all opposers.

In my judgment the bill is deeply objectionable on grounds of expediency as well as principle. It is especially unfortunate that such legislation should, at this critical juncture, be applied to a city in which colored men compose a majority of its suffragans. In view of the fundamental conditions on which Virginia stands as a member of the Federal Union, in view of our own solemn and sworn recognition of the political equality before the law of all men, irrespective of race, color or previous condition, the proposed measure, if enacted, could not fail to subject us to disastrous misconstruction at home and abroad. It would root out the growing goodwill and confidence now daily developing between the races, and plant instead the seeds of fresh irritation and strife. It would renew and intensify the race agitations of the past, which are being happily settled. It would present Virginia to the world as being torn by intestine feuds of an apparently interminable character. It would discourage and postpone, if not repel, the approach of the immigration and capital to which our most ardent hopes are directed; and more to be deplored than all, it would serve as a provocation to Federal interference in our domestic affairs.

If it is argued, as is reported, that a majority of the voters of Petersburg is composed of men who are ignorant and unfit to rule, and that it is a duty to withdraw the government of that city from its ignorance and vice, and entrust it to its virtue and intelligence, let it be remembered such a proposition assumes that the Legislature has an arbitrary discretion, by which it may separate the people into classes, according as its own standard of merit determines what classes are worthy or unworthy of self-government, and particularly disfranchises whomsoever it will. Such an exercise of despotic discretion and power would not only be abhorrent to the vital principles of free government, but would establish a precedent fraught with infinite dangers. If, in the political mutations of the future, those who consider themselves virtually proscribed by such a measure should come into the control of the Government, they might, in the exercise of the same arbitrary discretion, determine virtue and intelligence to reside only within their own party, or race, or color, and following and, extending the example now sought to be established, might commit to their own partisans the government of not one, but many or all the cities and towns, and even counties, of the Commonwealth. Such precedents ascribe unlimited power to the Legislature, and assume that it may submit the principles of liberty at will. They are bloody instructions, which being taught return to plague the inventor.

In all legislation it is necessary to be mindful of the fact that the two races are now so unalterably incorporated together in the body politic that no discrimination can be made, directly or remotely, against either, without imperiling the rights and the peace of both, or without infringing organic law.

It is not doubted that the people of Petersburg are suffering from misgovernment, or that incapable men are to be found among their city officials; but it is believed that other and appropriate corrections can be devised for the existing evils. It is respectfully suggested that amendments of the charter of that city may be framed which would effectually confine its taxation, expenditures, and debt within proper limits, and the question is submitted as worthy of consideration whether or not a general law may be applied to all cities and towns, which would prescribe such rules and tests as to insure integrity and efficiency on the part of all their officials. It is nevertheless submitted that the rejection of the pending bill is necessary to the best interests of Petersburg, for the enforcement of such a measure would entail endless local animosities and troubles that would rend the vitals of that city. It is inferred that many of the most important features of the bill were but hastily considered by the General Assembly, and that mature deliberation will lead to its rejection by the controlling members of all parties. But if my mind is deceived in this regard, if my objections are to be considered and refracted, if political friends shall become foes, and as such begirt my official life in the future, and if the pathway of duty shall be lighted with a blaze of my burning effigies, nevertheless I shall tread it with an unfaltering step to the end.

JAMES L. KEMPER.

The bill can hardly be passed over the veto by the required two-thirds vote of each House, as it originally passed the Senate by only four majority.

THE BROOKLYN NAVY-YARD.

But very few men are left in the workshops at the Brooklyn Navy-yard. There is a good deal of work to be done, but the appropriation is nearly exhausted. It was stated yesterday by a prominent navy-yard official that in consequence of the failure of Congress to concur in the Naval Appropriation bill, as passed by the Senate, work will cease altogether in the yard during the present month. The yard, it is said, will be closed, and a marine guard placed in the deserted workshops. The steam-sloop Minnesota will be towed to New-London today, and a large force of men put on her at that station. The vessels expected at the Brooklyn Navy-yard from Key West during the week will be dismantled by their own crews.

THE VACANCY IN THE POLICE BOARD.

The reorganization of the Police Board was an exciting topic of discussion among politicians last night. It was said that Mayor Havemeyer used his influence to effect the change for the purpose of protecting Oliver Charlick and securing him from any possible interference in the future. Previous to the reorganization Gen. Duryee had a long interview with the Mayor. It is said that the General is to be elected Treasurer of the Board.

The resplendent brilliancy of the light afforded by Devoe's Brilliant Oil causes it to shine among its dull competitors like a good deed in a naughty world, puts gas companies to shame, and furnishes to our citizens an easy remedy for their extortionate impositions.

Those cans! those cans! their perfect convenience is a joy forever.

Pond's Extract.

POND'S EXTRACT, POND'S EXTRACT, This Standard Domestic Remedy can be obtained at all reputable drug stores. Public convenience in this respect is not dependent upon one or two Broadway institutions. Remember small is cheaper at 50 cents, because doses are light. Medium is cheaper at $1; worth $1 33—saving 33 cents. Large is cheapest at $1 75; worth $2 67—saving 92 cents.—*Advertisement.*

Many first-class physicians use and recommend the Imperial Vapor Baths, both as a luxury and as auxiliary to medical treatment. No ice-cold water to shock the system, but gentle showers, tempered to suit each bather. Also Sulphur Baths. Private departments for ladies or gentlemen. No. 7 West Twenty-fourth street, opposite Fifth Avenue Hotel.—*Advertisement.*

The best "Elastic Truss," warranted the best, is sold at POMEROY'S, No. 744 Broadway, for $4.—*Advertisement.*

For the Complexion,

BURNETT'S KALLISTON.—*Advertisement.*

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, published THIS MORNING, contains the very latest telegraphic and general news; editorials on matters of current interest; a page of carefully-prepared commercial matter, giving the latest financial news and market reports, items of agricultural and domestic interest, and other interesting reading matter.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES may be had at the counter of the Publication Office, in wrappers, ready for mailing. Price, FIVE CENTS.

Hair Dye.—W. A. Batchelor's Hair Dye is splendid; best in the world. Never fails. Established thirty-seven years. Sold by druggists everywhere. Sold and properly applied at BATCHELOR'S celebrated Wig and Toupée Factory, No. 16 Bond st., New-York.

Spring is coming, and if you wish Boots and Shoes, beautiful in style, moderate in prices, patronize MILLER & CO., No. 3 Union square.

For a first-class Dress or Business Hat, go to the manufacturer, ESPENSCHEID, No. 118 Nassau st.

Lundborg's Recherche Perfumes possess great delicacy and are truthful to nature.

MARRIED.

DOMINICK—MARSHALL.—On Wednesday, March 11, by Rev. Stephen H. Tyng, D. D., WM. GAYER DOMINICK to ANNE DEWITT, daughter of Henry P. Marshall, Esq., all of this City.

HOLBROOK—TERRETT.—March 12, by Rev. W. G. Phraner, assisted by Dr. T. L. Cuyler, DUDLEY B. HOLBROOK, of Sing Sing, to JULIA A. TERRETT, daughter of D. R. Terrett, Esq., of Brooklyn. No cards.

KELLEY—HETFIELD.—On Thursday, March 12, at the residence of the bride's father, No. 165 West 49th st., by Rev. Thos. Armitage, D. D., EDWARD E. KELLEY to FANNIE A., daughter of Samuel A. Hetfield, Esq., all of this City. No cards.

TILLMAN—CLOWES.—In this City, on Thursday evening, March 12, at the residence of the bride's parents, by Rev. Wm. T. Sabine, MARY V., daughter of Valentine Clowes, Esq., to I. LUDLOW TILLMAN, Esq., of Atlantic City, Idaho. No cards.

DIED.

ARMSTRONG.—On Wednesday, March 11, ELLEN, wife of the late Benjamin F. Armstrong, aged 48 years and 3 months.

Friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, No. 307 East 21st st., on Friday at 1 o'clock P. M.

BINSSE.—Suddenly, on Wednesday, 11th inst., at noon, EDWARD BINSSE, Jr., only son of Annie E. and Edward Binsse, aged 9 months and 14 days.

CARTER.—At Newark, N. J., March 12, WILLIE ELLIOT, only child of Kate B. and Wm. D. Carter, aged 3 years, 7 months and 18 days.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

FAULKNER.—On Thursday, March 12, 1874, GEORGE FAULKNER, aged 58 years.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Sunday, the 15th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., from No. 91 St. Felix st., Brooklyn.

FLINT.—At Nyack, on the Hudson, on Wednesday evening, March 11, after lingering more than a year with consumption, WILLIAM HARVEY FLINT, aged 44 years.

The friends of the deceased, and of his brother-in-law, Rev. L. D. Mansfield, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services, to be held in the Chapel of Rockland Institute, on Saturday, the 14th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M. A train leaves from Pavonia Ferry, Jersey City, at 9:45 A. M., returning at 4:15 P. M.

GOETZE.—At the residence of her father, No. 115 West 61st st., March 12, LOUISA MATILDA, wife of Fridoline Goetze, and daughter of Johanna B. and George Widmayer, in her 37th year.

Notice of the funeral hereafter.

HEWITT.—On Wednesday, March 11, WILLIE H., infant son of Fred. L. and Louise B. Hewitt.

The funeral services will be held on Friday, the 13th inst., at the residence of his grandfather, William H. Hewitt, No. 121 Lexington av., at 4 o'clock P. M. Friends and acquaintances are respectfully invited to attend.

HOWATH.—On Wednesday, March 11, the beloved wife of John Howath, in the 59th year of her age.

Friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, No. 209 East 81st st., to-day, (Friday,) March 13, at 1 o'clock.

☞ Halifax and English papers please copy.

HODGSON.—At Savannah, March 2, MRS. MARGARET C. HODGSON, relict of W. B. Hodgson, Esq., and daughter of the late Hon. Edward Telfair.

LYNCH.—March 11, suddenly, at the residence of her son, No. 168 Yates av., Brooklyn, MRS. JOHN HILTON LYNCH, in the 75th year of her age.

Funeral services will take place on Friday morning at 9 o'clock.

MONTGOMERY.—On Wednesday, March 11, 1874, at No. 57 West 35th st., ROBERT GILBERT, infant son of Frank L. and Elvira S. Montgomery, of Irvington, N. Y.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Friday, at 2 o'clock P. M., at the Church of the Transfiguration, East 29th st.

SMITH.—On Thursday, the 12th inst., CICELY ADELE, only child of Isaac P. and Lillie Sear Smith, in the 4th year of her age.

The funeral will take place on Saturday, 14th, at 1:30 o'clock, from the residence of her grand-parents, No. 55 East 34th st. Relatives and friends are invited to attend.

UNDERHILL.—At Tuckahoe, on Thursday, March 12, THOMAS B. UNDERHILL, in the 80th year of his age.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, on Monday, 16th inst., at 11 o'clock, without further notice. Trains leave Grand Central Depot at 9:15 A. M.

WEEKS.—Thursday morning, March 12, after a lingering illness, JOHN H. WEEKS, son of John A. Weeks, of this City.

The relatives and friends of the family and those of his father are respectfully invited to attend his funeral from the residence of his mother-in-law, Mrs. John Pettigrew, No. 256 5th av., on Saturday, March 14, at 1 o'clock.

WILLIAMS.—Thursday morning, 12th inst., Miss ELIZABETH J. WILLIAMS, aged 56 years.

Funeral services at St. Thomas' Church, corner 53d st. and 5th av., Saturday morning at 10 o'clock. Friends and relatives of the family and of her brother, John S. Williams, are invited to attend.

MISCELLANEOUS.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

The mails for Europe for the week ending SATURDAY, March 14, 1874, will close at this office on TUESDAY at 7:30 A. M.; on WEDNESDAY at 8:30 A. M.; on THURSDAY and on SATURDAY at 11 and 12 M.

T. L. JAMES, Postmaster.

R. STUART WILLIS, ATTORNEY AND Counselor at Law, Notary Public, No. 182 Broadway, Room No. 4, New-York.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THE GREAT TICHBORNE TRIAL.

In consequence of the intense interest felt by the public in this famous case, perhaps, the most remarkable in the annals of the law, the London GRAPHIC will publish a Tichborne number, 28 pages, profusely illustrated, and forming a complete pictorial and literary record of this extraordinary case, including remarkable fac-simile autographs, &c., never before published. Price fifty cents. The Tichborne number will arrive in New-York about March 19. To secure copies orders must be given at once, as a limited edition only of the book now open. Subscribers to the GRAPHIC will please take notice that this number is not included in their subscription.

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"CHARACTER IN YOUR FACE."—SEE PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL. 30 cents, or $3 a year. Teaches Physiognomy, Psychology, Ethnology, Self-culture, Memory, Choice of Pursuits, What Each Can Do Best. Entertaining, instructive, and useful. Sent first post by S. R. WELLS, No. 389 Broadway, New-York. SCIENCE OF HEALTH, $2 a year, 20 cents a number.

CHOICE NEW MUSIC.—"AIDA," CHARLES Wells, 75c.; "Aida" March, Wells, 50c.; "Fille de Mme Angot," Cramer, 35c.; Lancers, Aida, Galop, 35c.; "Marguerite" Valse, J. M. Gottschalk, 75c.; "Cliquot Galop," 30c.; Vocal Airs from "Aida"; "Maid of Arcadee" and "Oh! My Charmer," Sullivan, 35c. each; "My Golden Ship," 35c.; "Fill the Feet," Lindsay, 35c.

DITSON & CO., Music Publishers, No. 711 Broadway.

BOOK ON STRICTURE, FISTULA, AND Thirty diseases of the Pelvic Viscera. By HENRY A. DANIELS, M. D., No. 144 Lexington av. Mailed for 25c.

POLITICAL.

FOURTEENTH DISTRICT REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.—The regular monthly meeting of this Association will be held at No. 20 St. Mark's place on THIS (Friday) EVENING at 8 o'clock.

J. H. BRADY, President.

T. W. ROBERTSON, Secretary.

TWENTIETH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.—Regular meeting will be held at Brevoort Hall, No. 154 East 54th st., on THURSDAY EVENING, March 13, at 8 o'clock. Finance Committee will meet at 7 o'clock.

WALTER S. PINCKNEY, President.

ALBERT BOOKER, Secretary.

THE REAL ESTATE MARKET.

The attendance at the Exchange yesterday, Thursday, March 12, was large, those present being drawn together by the announced sale of property belonging to the estate of Andrew Carrigan, deceased, the auction being in charge of A. H. Muller & Son as auctioneers, under the direction of the executors of the said estate. The property billed for sale comprised thirty-four lots, located respectively on the Grand Boulevard, Riverside avenue, One Hundred and Fourteenth and One Hundred and Fifteenth streets, all embraced in the block bounded by the streets named. It is gratifying to state, in the present existing dullness of the market, that all the lots were sold to bona fide buyers, and that although the prices realized were lower than has heretofore been quoted for lots of the same character, they may be still termed fair, no such reduction in values being shown as to indicate any distrust on the part of investors in the future of New-York real estate. A detailed report of the transaction is annexed, with names of purchasers in each instance appended, and in connection with the sale in general it is only interesting to note that the block front of eight lots on the Boulevard, between One Hundred and Fourteenth and One Hundred and Fifteenth streets brought $50,650. The eight lots on Riverside avenue, between the same streets, $69,600, and the thirty-four lots in all, $199,750. Messrs. Muller & Son also offered at public auction other lots located respectively on Ninth avenue, corner of Ninetieth street, on Twelfth avenue, corner of Eighty-eighth street and on Ninety-sixth street, between Second and Third avenues, but the bids received being deemed inadequate to the worth of the property, it was in each instance withdrawn.

A. J. Bleecker, Son & White, under a Supreme Court foreclosure decree, Thomas H. Landon, Esq., Referee, sold the premises known as Nos. 609, 611, and 613, West Forty-eighth street, north side, 175 feet west of Eleventh avenue, embracing a plot of ground 75 by 100.5, (rear, irregular,) with a two-story brick factory, boiler house, &c., thereon, for $11,500. The property was bought by T. C. Ellis, guarantor of the bond accompanying the mortgage foreclosed. The same firm also resold, under a Supreme Court foreclosure order, G. Tillotson, Esq., Referee, four lots, each 25 by 102.2, on West Eighty-fifth street, south side, 175 feet west of Eleventh avenue, for $4,000 each, to John H. Power, plaintiff in the legal action. This same property was sold on Thursday of last week for $17,400, but the purchaser at that sale having failed to comply with terms required at the auction, a resale was made yesterday, with the result noted.

The proposed sale by Wood, Brady & Todd, at the Exchange, yesterday, of the house and lot No. 98 Second place, Brooklyn, was erroneously noticed, the auction taking place on Thursday of next week, the 19th inst. Concerning the sales held in Brooklyn yesterday by this firm a report as to result will be made to-morrow.

At White Plains, Westchester County, on Wednesday, under a Supreme Court foreclosure decree, Henry J. Cullen, Jr., Esq., Referee, James M. Miller sold five plots of land, together containing twenty-five and twenty-five hundredths acres, located at Scarsdale, in the county named, for $1,600, to Isaac P. Olmstead, one of the defendants in the foreclosure suit. The same auctioneer also sold at Mott Haven, under a similar court decree, Stephen S. Marshall, Esq., Referee, a house, with lot, 18.2 by 100, on One Hundred and Thirty-fifth street, south side, 131.6 feet east of Alexander avenue, in the town named, for $5,000, to James Woods.

TO-DAY'S AUCTIONS.

For to-day, at the Exchange, the following public sales are noticed:

By A. Muller & Son, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Melvin Brown, Esq., Referee, of a house, with lot, 154 by 102.2, on East Eightieth street, south side, 37.6 feet west of Fourth avenue.

By James M. Miller, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, T. H. Landon, Esq., Referee, of a house, with lot, 18.9 by 100.5, on East Fifty-seventh street, south side, 137.6 feet east of Lexington avenue, and a house, with lot, 20 by 100.5, on East Fifty-seventh street, south side, 120 feet west of Second avenue.

EXCHANGE SALES—THURSDAY, MARCH 12.

NEW-YORK.

By Adrian H. Muller & Son.

(Carrigan Estate.)

1 lot Riverside av., s. e. corner of 114th st., 26x94.4x25.11x96.10; Patrick Cassidy	$11,950
1 lot Riverside av., e. s., 26 ft. n. of 114th st., adjoining above; 25x96.10x25x98.7; George Owen	7,850
1 lot Riverside av., e. s., adjoining above, 25x98.7x25x99.7; R. V. Harnett	7,625
1 lot Riverside av., e. s., adjoining above, 25x99.7x25x100; J. R. Brown	7,525
1 lot Riverside av., e. s., adjoining above, 25x100x25x98.7; Lespinasse and Friedman	7,825
1 lot Riverside av., e. s., adjoining above, 25x98.7x25x98.7; Lespinasse and Friedman	7,825
1 lot Riverside av., e. s., 26 ft. s. of 11th st., adjoining above; 25x98.7x25x96.10; Lespinasse and Friedman	7,550
1 lot Riverside av., s. e. corner of 115th st., adjoining above, 26x94.4x25.11x96.10; Lespinasse and Friedman	11,450
2 lots West 115th st., s. s., 94.4 ft. e. of Riverside av., each 25x100.11; Lespinasse and Friedman, $4,050 each	9,100
2 lots West 115th st., s. s., adjoining above, each same size; J. R. Brown, $3,450 each	6,900
3 lots West 115th st., s. s., adjoining above, each same size; J. R. Brown, $3,250 each	9,750
2 lots West 115th st., s. s., 175 ft. w. of Boulevard av., each 25x100.11; H. A. Smith, $3,225 each	6,450
4 lots, with mansion-house thereon, West 114th st., n. s., 94.4 ft. e. of Riverside av., lots each 25x100.11, house 59.6x49, with extension, sold as one parcel; George Rudd	29,250
3 lots West 114th st., n. s., 194.4 ft. e. of Riverside av., adjoining above, each same size; Thomas Murphy, $3,700 each	11,100
2 lots West 114th st., n. s., 175 ft. w. of Boulevard, each 25x100; H. A. Smith, $3,475 each	6,950
1 lot Boulevard, w. s., n. w. corner of 114th st., 25.11x75; A. H. Rathbone	8,250
1 lot Boulevard, w. s., 25.11 ft. n. of 114th st., adjoining above, 25x75; Thomas Murphy	5,750
1 lot Boulevard, w. s., adjoining above, same size; same purchaser	5,575
1 lot Boulevard, w. s., adjoining above, same size; same purchaser	5,625
1 lot Boulevard, w. s., adjoining above; same size; same purchaser	5,675
1 lot Boulevard, w. s., adjoining above, same size; Wm. H. Allen	5,700
1 lot Boulevard, w. s., 25.11 ft. s. of 115th st., adjoining above, same size; H. A. Smith	5,750
1 lot Boulevard, w. s., s. w. corner of 115th st., adjoining above, 25.11x75; same purchaser	8,325

By A. J. Bleecker, Son & White.

1 2-story brick factory and 3 lots, Nos. 609, 611, and 613 West 48th st., n. s., 175 ft. w. of 11th av., lots together form plot 75x100.5, (rear irregular;) sold in one parcel	$11,500
4 lots West 85th st., s. s., 175 ft. w. of 11th av., each 25x102.2; $4,000 each	16,000

RECORDED REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

NEW-YORK.

Wednesday, March 11.

Cherry st., s. s., 119.3 ft. e. of Pike st., 20.8x60x21x60	$7,000
Grand st., n. s., 145.8 ft. e. of Varick st., 23x83	17,500
Thompson st., w. s., 125 ft. n. of Houston st., 25x100	15,050
16th st., n. s., 169 ft. w. of Avenue A, 25x94	28,000
27th st., n. s., 506.6 ft. w. of 9th av., 18.7x98.9	7,500
52d st., s. s., 360 ft. w. of 5th av., 22x100.4	63,750
88th st., s. s., 270 ft. e. of 6th av., 50x100.5	60,000
75th st., s. s., 200 ft. w. of 2d av., 20x102.2	24,000
75th st., s. s., 175 ft. e. of 2d av., thence s. 102.2 ft., thence e. 25 ft., thence n. 100.1 ft., thence n. w. to 75th st., thence w. along st. 12.5 ft.	475
78th st., n. s., 175 ft. w. of 1st av., 25x100	4,000
82d st., s. s., 228.9 ft. w. of 2d av., 25x102.2	11,000
86th st., s. s., 100 ft. w. of 2d av., 92x102.2; 85th st., n. s., 100 ft. w. of 2d av., 92x102.2	80,000
86th st., s. s., 192 ft. w. of 2d av., 43x102.2; 85th st., n. s., 192 ft. w. of 2d av., 43x102.2	25,000
120th st., s. s., 125 ft. e. of 3d av., 25x126	15,000
122d st., n. s., 306 ft. w. of 1st av., 18x100.11	14,000
133d st., n. s., 215 ft. w. of 4th av., 25x99.11	7,000
141st st., n. s., 250 ft. w. of Willis av., 25x100, Morrisania	1,950
Madison av., e. s., 25 ft. n. of 61st st., 22x80	57,000
8th av., n. w. corner of 123d st., 50.5x100; Avenue St. Nicholas, n. e. corner of 123d st., 88.9x110.8; 123d st., n. s., 100 ft. w. of 8th av., 25x100.11; described as one plot	$50,000

Leasehold Conveyance.

44th st., n. s., 181.3 ft. e. of 8th av., 18.9x100.5	$15,000

Leases Recorded.

Bowery, No. 37½, 5 years, per year	$1,200
44th st., n. s., 181.3 ft. e. of 8th av., 18.9x100.5, 20 years, per year	450
6th av., s. e. corner of 48th st., European house, 6 years 2 months 28 days—3 months, $2,000; 1 year, $9,300; 1 year, $9,800; 3 years, per year	$10,000
7th av., No. 244, 5 1-12 years, per year	1,090
10th av., n. w. of 55th st., store and cellar	1,200

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE OR TO LEASE—THE EXTRA-sized house No. 12 West 10th st., near 5th av., the house is 32 by 65, has fourteen sleeping-rooms, two parlors, handsome large-sized dining-room, music-room, and all conveniences of a first-class house. It will be sold furnished or unfurnished, or leased for a term of years; $40,000 of the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage for a term of years. Apply to HUGH N. CAMP, No. 106 Broadway.

FOR SALE.

A new medium-size, four-story brown-stone house, No. 115 East 70th st., "Lennox Hill;" built in the best manner by days' work, and hard wood finish; replete and complete in every particular; price very low; terms easy. Inquire of CHARLES FOX, or WM. BENTLEY, on the premises, No. 12 East 45th st.

HIRAM MERRITT,
REAL ESTATE, NO. 53 3D AV.
PROPERTY RENTED OR SOLD;
Entire charge taken of property; reference given.

FOR SALE OR TO LEASE—THE LARGE, ELEgantly-built house No. 63 5th av., north-east corner 13th st., will be sold very low.
E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine st.

ON CENTRAL AV., (TWENTY-FOURTH WARD,) opposite 170th st.—For sale, a plot of 11¾ acres, with house; well adapted for a public institution, and in a location certain to advance largely in value.
HUGH N. CAMP, No. 106 Broadway.

FOR SALE CHEAP FOR CASH—AN ELEGANT twenty-four-feet, four-story brown-stone house in 15th st., between 2d and 3d avs. Also, some tenements in Stanton st. Houses wanted for sale and rent.
COLLIN & LEE, No. 4 Union square.

NO. 458 5TH AV.—FOR SALE TO CLOSE AN interest, this first-class four-story house; it is 32.9x70 feet; well built and in order; lot 110.
E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine st.

FOR SALE, WITH IMMEDIATE POSSESSION, ON [illegible] first-class four-story brown-stone house. [illegible] HOMER MORGAN.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE OR TO LET.

Two lots south side 15th st., between Avenues B and C.
Five lots north side 46th st., between 1st and 2d avs.
First-class full-size four-story brown-stone house, east side Madison av., between 59th and 60th sts.
Two lots east side Lexington av., between 64th and 65th sts.
Four-story brown-stone house, south side 74th st., between Madison and 4th avs.
Three-story brick house, with store, east side Broadway Boulevard, between 77th and 78th sts.
Three-story brown-stone house, south side 80th st., between 4th and Lexington avs.
Three-story brown-stone house south-west corner 80th st. and Lexington av.
Two three-story brown-stone houses, south-west corner 86th st. and 4th av.
Three-story brown-stone house, south side 112th st., between 4th and Lexington avs.
Three-story brown-stone house, north side 116th st., between Lexington and 3d avs.
Two lots, north side 122d st., between Avenue A and 1st av.
Three-story house, south side 128th st., between 4th and Madison avs.
Three-story brown-stone house, south side 131st st., between 4th and Madison avs.
Apply to JOHN HAYES, No. 11 Pine st., or North-west corner 78th st. and 2d av.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS BROWN-STONE house on the east side Park av., near 38th st., 17.4x65x80; hard wood finish, and in perfect order throughout; sixty per cent can remain on bond and mortgage. Inquire for permits, &c., of E. S. HAYWARD, No. 644 Broadway.

FOR SALE—BROWN-STONE FRONT ON 30TH st., between 3d and 2d avs., now occupied by the owner; in excellent order, every convenience, $15,000. Part cash, balance mortgage to suit. Apply between 10 and 11 A. M. at HITCHCOCK'S Real Estate Headquarters, No. 439 3d av., near 30th st.

FOR SALE.—A FIRST-CLASS THREE-STORY brown-stone house on 56th st., near Lexington av.; finished in hard wood; in perfect order; price, fully and beautifully furnished, $25,000; unfurnished, $22,000.
B. W. WILLIAMS, No. 837 6th av.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN—A FINE BROWN-stone house in 9th st., near 5th av.; also many other houses in good locations. Parties wishing to buy houses should call on
HINE, COLE & GRAY, No. 536 6th av.

FOR SALE—THREE LOTS ON 87TH ST. AND TWO lots on 86th st., near Morningside Park, each 25x half the block. Apply to
L. J. CARPENTER, No. 26 3d av.

FOR SALE.—A LOT 25X100 ON 40TH ST., BEtween 5th and 6th avs.; no restrictions; price moderate.
B. W. WILLIAMS, No. 837 6th av.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

AN ESTATE PURCHASED UNDER FORECLOSURE.—Two new three-story houses, finely located, Nos. 193 and 195 Lee av., Brooklyn, within thirty minutes from Broadway and Canal st.; must be sold at once at a bargain; cost $7,000 each; terms easy for prompt payment of interest. RUFUS K. McHARG, No. 135 Broadway.

FOR SALE—A BARGAIN.—A NEW, FINELY-FINished, two-story brown-stone front house, all improvements, desirably located, and within one or two minutes' walk of three lines of cars, and twenty-four minutes from ferry. Price, $7,200; cash, $1,700. Address JOHN HANNAH, No. 916 Broadway, Brooklyn.

FOR SALE.—TWO-STORY, BASEMENT AND French-roof frame house, fourteen rooms, No. 271 Tompkins av., Brooklyn; price $5,500. Apply at No. 2 Burling slip.

$5,000 TO $8,000 WILL BUY THREE-STORY brick houses, all improvements, 10 to 15 rooms; terms to suit. O. V. Holcomb, 89 B'way, W'msburg.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

A BEAUTIFUL HOME ON THE LINE OF THE Central Railroad of New-Jersey, one hour and fifty minutes from New-York; seventy-five acres of land in fine order, with ten acres of lawn, laid out in walks and drives, planted with shade and ornamental trees; a charming landscape of fifteen to twenty-five miles in extent, embracing mountains and valleys, rivers, and cultivated farms, adorned with villages and towns, one of the finest views in the State; a modern house, (new,) with thirteen rooms; also, carriage-house and barn; 2,000 peach-trees in full bearing, 500 apple-trees, besides pears, grapes, &c. The land is all under cultivation, and well adapted to fruit, vegetables, wheat, corn, grass, &c. The products will pay a fair interest on the investment, besides the benefit of a residence in a most beautiful, healthful, and in every way desirable section of the country.
A. D. HOPE, No. 119 Liberty st.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR GOOD CITY INCOME-PAYING PROPERTY—On the east bank of the Hudson, one hour from New-York, a country seat of about forty acres and large river front; in completeness, mansion, outbuildings, lawn, shade, fruit, (out and under glass,) unsurpassed anywhere; the property, built and perfected by the owner and occupant, is valued at $350,000, and will be sold at fair terms, with early possession; for a public institution, college, or otherwise, this estate cannot be surpassed within 100 miles of this City; or will be exchanged for good warehouse or store property, well located, with attractive rent roll; if not disposed of by sale or exchange, to be let to a strictly private family for the season or year; rent, $5,000. Apply to
HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine st.

$100 LOTS AT THE FAMOUS GARDEN CITY PARK, immediately adjoining Mr. A. T. Stewart's gigantic enterprise. Only a few left. Get a map and examine with a view to investment. For a place of residence, the healthiest to be found. Commutation $75 per year; distance eighteen miles; near to 34th st. as Elizabeth, N. J., is. Four lots for $400, payable $20 monthly, or one lot $100, payable $5 per month. Every man, woman, boy, and girl can afford them. Daily excursion at 9:30 A. M. Ladies shown every courtesy. Go and see the property and be convinced of its merits. Maps free at HITCHCOCK'S REAL ESTATE HEAD-QUARTERS, No. 439 3d av., near 30th st.

FOR SALE VERY LOW—A BEAUTIFUL PLACE at Bath, Steuben County, N. Y., ten minutes from depot; the house is two stories, of brick, square, with wing, and contains fourteen rooms, besides closets, store-rooms, bath-rooms, water-closets, &c.; appointments all of the best character; stone fence, coped, on both sides of the house, granite pillars for gateway, with iron gate; location very high, and at junction of two streets and commanding a beautiful view; grounds elegantly laid out; plenty of shade and fruit-trees; shrubbery and flowers in abundance; outbuildings ample and of the best character; large ice-house filled; price for the whole $8,000. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine st., where a photograph may be seen.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT—AT PELHAM Bridge, Westchester County, N. Y., a large mansion, with handsome grounds, fine shade trees, &c., containing about six acres, and including island and dock; has water-front on the Sound, fine fishing, bathing, boating; is admirably adapted for a Summer hotel; distant fourteen miles from City Hall, on Harlem and Portchester Railroad, about one-third mile from depot; trains will run every hour after 1st April. Will be rented low to a responsible tenant; possession given immediately. Inquire at office of P. LORILLARD & CO., No. 16 Chambers st.

FOR SALE.—AN EXTRAORDINARY CHANCE TO own a home by paying $75 per month until paid for. A home and savings bank combined; nearly new and elegant French-roof dwelling at Woodside, Long Island, three miles from New-York City, only one block from railroad depot; seventy trains daily; thirty-five minutes from City Hall; fifteen minutes from 34th st., New-York; three splendid floors and cellar; eleven rooms, delightful location, close to church and school; lot 25x150. Apply at HITCHCOCK'S Real Estate Head-quarters, No. 439 3d av., near 30th st., between 10th and 11th avs.

VILLAS AND VILLA SITES FOR SALE.—At Throgg's Neck, adjoining Pelham Bridge, Westchester County, N. Y., several handsome villas for sale. Have water fronts on the Sound; fine fishing, bathing, boating, &c. The land is laid out in park style, and will only be deeded to such as will engage not to erect nuisances or obstructions. Distant fourteen miles from City Hall, on Harlem and Port Chester Railroad; depot about one-third mile from property; trains will run every hour after 1st April. Prices moderate. Terms easy. Plans and views at the office of P. LORILLARD & CO., No. 16 Chambers st.

FACTORY FOR SALE AT WEST FLUSHING, Long Island, five miles from New-York City. A live chance for a live man to own his shop at about the same outlay he now pays for rent; six lots of excellent ground in the centre of the village; building two stories, 30x100, besides other building for stable, storage, &c.; brick engine-room, 25-horse engine, and 40-horse boiler. Also, if needed, a Woodworth planer, which tongues and grooves, and machinery suitable for picture-frame work; price made to suit the times; only a small amount down. Apply at Hitchcock's Real Estate Head-quarters, No. 439 3d av.

EVERY WAY DESIRABLE.

RUTHERFORD PARK, N. J.

Forty minutes from foot of Chambers st. Dwellings and building sites for sale in great variety and on accommodating terms. Houses built to order. Apply to Henry G. Bell, No. 41 Worth st.; F. W. Tomkins, No. 37 Park row; Robert S. Walker, No. 205 Broadway; George McKibbin, No. 49 Greene st.; John Barry, No. 156 Broadway; D. B. Ivison, No. 138 Grand st.; F. T. Hewitt, Agent, No. 8 Broad st., Room No. 11; E. J. Love, No. 243 Hudson st.; J. T. Beckwith, 286 Greenwich st.

FLUSHING PARK LOTS.—NOTICE TO LOT buyers of an increase in price. On and after March 31, 1874, the prices of the lots will be as follows: Lots on Burling and Smart avenues, $600 each; Bowne and Robinson avenues, $700; Union avenue and Main street, $800; First, Second, and Third streets, $75. All corner lots, $900. The Trustees are now contracting for the introduction of water. Flushing will shortly possess all the conveniences enjoyed in cities.

Maps can be had at HITCHCOCK'S REAL ESTATE HEAD-QUARTERS, No. 439 3d av.

LONG BRANCH COTTAGES

FOR SALE AND TO LET.

Apply to E. C. CLARKE & CO.,

Real Estate Agents, Long Branch, N. J.

COUNTRY-SEAT ON THE HUDSON—SITuated one mile south of Newburg, fine house with modern improvements, suitable for Summer or Winter residence; twenty-one acres choice land, abundance of fruit, ten minutes' walk from depot, and convenient to boats; charming river and inland views; place every way desirable; not a fancy place; price very moderate and terms easy. Particulars may be obtained of
JOHN S. BOYD, Esq., No. 20 West 38th st.

A SPLENDID MODERN-BUILT BRICK house, at Tarrytown, within ten minutes of depot; has all improvements and in complete order; piazzas surrounding the house; unsurpassed views of the river; fine lawn, with abundance of shade-trees and choicest fruit; stable and carriage-house. Possession immediately, and terms to suit. JOHN C. GRAFF,
No. 294 Broadway.

FOR SALE OR RENT—AT ROCKLAND LAKE, near steam-boat landing, a fine mansion; three other houses, about twenty-eight acres land; great variety pears, grapes, and apples; plenty small fruit; view of river, lake, and country for thirty miles; a more healthy or pleasant place seldom seen. PAYSON & PAUL, owners, No. 33 Cortlandt st.

FOR SALE, FOR $7,000—A BOARDING-HOUSE and twenty acres of land, under good state of cultivation; good roads and walks; beautiful location, forty miles from New-York City, on the Hudson. Address JOHN W. McLEAN, Putnam Valley, Putnam County, N. Y.

FOR SALE.—A FINE COUNTRY RESIDENCE upon the Hudson River at Saugerties, N. Y.; about ninety acres of land; beautiful and extensive views of the river and Catskills; terms low. Address WM. V. B. [illegible], Saugerties, Ulster County, N. Y.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY HOUSES, LANDS, and village lots for sale; a great variety. Also, furnished and unfurnished houses to let for season or year, by WALTER E. SMITH, formerly Blackwell & Smith, Orange, corner Main and Cone sts.

GREENWICH, CONN.—TWO FIRST-CLASS dwelling-houses, five and ten acres land, for sale. Apply to FRANCIS TOMES, No. 119 Broadway.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

TRUSTEES' SALE.

BY ORDER OF JOHN B. STEVENS, ESQ.

VALUABLE AND IMPROVED PROPERTY IN THE FIRST WARD.

A. J. BLEECKER, SON & WHITE will sell at auction on THURSDAY, March 19, 1874, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, under direction of John B. Stevens and others, Trustees, the following desirable stores:

PEARL ST.—Five-story brick and granite building, No. 120 Pearl st., near Old slip.

WATER ST.—Five-story brick and granite building, No. 84 Water st., directly in rear of the above. The two buildings will be sold together, (running through from street to street,) having separate fronts and entrances on each street; size 24.2x128.8.

WATER ST.—Five-story brick store, No. 83, 24.2x80.

FRONT ST.—Four-story brick store, No. 84, 24.2x85.1.

FRONT ST.—Four-story brick store, No. 83, 24.1x96.2.

SOUTH ST.—Four-story brick store, No. 43, 24.1x98.9.

EAST RIVER.—Also, all the right, title, and interest of said lot on South st. to the bulk-head on the East River, opposite lot No. 43 South st.; front on bulk-head, 20 feet ½ inch.

Title perfect; terms liberal.

For maps and particulars apply to
A. J. BLEECKER, SON & WHITE.
No. 35 Pine st.
Or to JOHN B. STEVENS, Trustee, No. 67 Wall st.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

EXTRA-SIZED RESIDENCE,

NO. 87 5TH AV.,

belonging to the estates of Thomas H. Faile and Edmund Penfold, to be sold at auction on

WEDNESDAY, March 18, 1874,

at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, by order of the Supreme Court, in partition, under direction of Philo T. Ruggles, Referee.

The house is four story, brown-stone front, about 90 feet in depth, including the extension, and is in perfect order.

LOT 29.10X116.10.

Maps at the office of the auctioneers, No. 7 Pine st.

JERE. JOHNSON, JR., Auctioneer, No. 21 Park row.

TUESDAY, MARCH 17,
at 12 o'clock, at Auction Exchange, Nos. 399 and 401 Fulton st., Brooklyn,
Valuable mansion and nine splendid lots on Pacific st. and Atlantic av., between Brooklyn and Kingston avs.

TUESDAY, MARCH 24,
at 12 o'clock, at Auction Exchange, No. 399 Fulton st., Brooklyn,
No. 98 Graham av., Williamsburg, to close estate Gavert Witjen, deceased.

MONDAY, APRIL 20,
at 12 o'clock, at Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway,
Highly important executor's sale, to close estate of Hervey G. Law, deceased.
The valuable New-York property
No. 25 Fulton st., corner of Water st., and No. 206 Water st.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 22,
at 12 o'clock, at Auction Exchange, Nos. 399 and 401 Fulton st., Brooklyn,
The valuable Williamsburg property known as Nos. 377, 379, and 393 Broadway, and No. 414 South 5th st., to close estate of Hervey G. Law, deceased.

TUESDAY, MAY 12,
at Auction Exchange, No. 399 Fulton st., Brooklyn,
Immense foreclosure sale of 130 acres at Fort Hamilton, Long Island.

Maps at auctioneer's office, No. 21 Park-row, New-York.

WM. COLE, Auctioneer.

EXECUTORS' SALE OF VALUABLE PROPERTY in the Eighteenth and Twenty-first Wards, Brooklyn, to close the estate of the late Chas. Cooper, including the homestead on Bushwick av., containing about forty lots. COLE & MURPHY will sell on WEDNESDAY, March 18, at 12 o'clock M., at the City Salesroom, No. 339 Fulton st., Brooklyn, by order of the executors: The Cooper homestead and forty lots on Bushwick av., Boulevard, Evergreen av., and Wiesfield st. One house and two lots on Quincy st., between Ralph and Patchen avs. The Atlantic Hotel property, Hinrod st., Myrtle and Johnson avs. Three lots on Flushing av., near Tompkins. Seven lots on Flushing av., near Bogart. Seventeen lots on Flushing av., between Bogart st. and Morgan av. Seven lots on Cook st., near Bogart. One lot corner Evergreen and Flushing avs.

Sixty per cent. can remain on bond and mortgage. Maps can be had at the Brooklyn *Times* Office, Broadway, E. D., or of the auctioneers, No. 379 Fulton st.

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT.—SEYMOUR N. MARSH against GEORGE CALDWELL and Eleanor Caldwell.—Notice is hereby given that pursuant to the order of the court, made in this action, I will sell at public auction, at No. 2 Vesey street, in the City of New-York, by Benjamin P. Fairchild, auctioneer, on the 14th day of March, 1874, at 11 o'clock, A. M., in bulk, the whole of the stock, goods, wares, merchandise, unexpired leases, furnitures and fixtures, belonging to the partnership of Marsh & Co., as contained in the store No. 2 Vesey street, and in factory No. 45 Gold street, in said City. Said sale to be entirely for cash.—Dated New-York, March 10, 1874.
NATHANIEL JARVIS, JR., Receiver.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

EXECUTOR'S SALE OF HOUSE AND LEASE OF LOT, NO. 239 ELIZABETH ST.

ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON will sell at auction, on SATURDAY, March 14, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, by order of William S. Livingstone, Esq., executor of Patrick Lynch, deceased: ELIZABETH STREET—The three-story brick house and lease of lot, situate on westerly side of Elizabeth st., between Prince and Houston sts., known as No. 239. Lease from Wm. B. Astor, having fifteen years to run; ground rent $300, taxes, &c. Lot 18.11 feet front, 18.9 feet rear, by about 88 feet in depth.

A. J. BLEECKER, SON & WHITE, Auctioneers.

TUESDAY, MARCH 31,

DESIRABLE RESIDENCE ON 44TH ST.,

At 12 M., at Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway,
Four-story high-stoop brown-stone Mansard roof house and lot, No. 132 East 44th st., south side, a few doors east of Lexington av., size 16.8x83, exceedingly well built, and in perfect order; all modern improvements. Maps at No. 35 Pine st.

A. J. BLEECKER, SON & WHITE, Auctioneers.

SOUTH BROOKLYN PROPERTY.

WEDNESDAY, March 18, at 12 M., at Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway,
four full lots and frame house on 22D AND 23D STS., 200 feet east of 6th av., Brooklyn; fine garden, shrubbery, grapery, &c.; only fifteen minutes from Prospect Park. Maps at No. 35 Pine st.

A. J. BLEECKER, SON & WHITE, Auctioneers.

THURSDAY, MARCH 26.

BUSINESS PROPERTY ON WATER ST.,

At 12 M., at Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway.
Three-story brick house and lot No. 610 Water st., between Montgomery and Gouverneur sts.; size 25x63; possession immediately; one-half on mortgage. Maps at No. 35 Pine st.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

Banking Offices to Lease,

Formerly occupied by Jay Cooke & Co., corner of Wall st. and Nassau st. Prominent location; spacious offices. Would be rented together or separately, on favorable terms. For particulars apply to
HORACE S. ELY,
No. 22 Pine st.

OFFICES TO LET
IN
TIMES BUILDING.

SPLENDID OFFICES TO LET IN THE FIRE-PROOF TIMES BUILDING.
Apply at TIMES COUNTING-ROOM.

TO LET—THE BUILDINGS NOS. 9, 11, AND 13 Stone st., for many years occupied as bonded warehouses; the building No 41 South William st., running through to Stone st.; the four-story high-stoop brown-stone dwelling-house, No. 133 West 44th st. Apply to PETER NAYLOR, No. 63 Centre st.

TO LEASE—ON BROADWAY, CORNER OF 13TH ST.—The premises now occupied by W. KURTZ as a PHOTOGRAPHIC GALLERY; fitted up with every requisite for a first-class photographer. Apply to H. H. CAMMANN,
No. 25 Pine st.

TO LEASE—FOR TEN YEARS, THE BUILDINGS No. 46 Hudson st. and 45 Thomas st., L lot; rent $2,500 per annum.
Store and dwelling No. 131 Waverley place; rent, $1,200 per annum. THORNTON M. RODMAN,
Real Estate Agent, No. 696 Broadway, corner 4th st.

TO LET OR LEASE—SPACIOUS DOUBLE STORE, Nos. 718 and 720 Broadway, (50x137,) opposite New-York Hotel; new and first-class building in all respects; can be leased in whole, or will be divided to suit tenants; terms very favorable. Apply to
HORACE S. ELY, No. 22 Pine st.

A LEASE IS OFFERED OF BUILDINGS, CORner of Broome and Mott sts., lately occupied by Messrs. Brewster & Co., 51x122 feet, six stories; can be divided, and if required steam-power furnished.
For terms, &c., apply to
A. KURSHEEDT, No. 44 7th av.

NO. 341 BROADWAY.—TO LET OR LEASE—Five-story extra-wide building, average width about 33 feet, by depth of about 180 feet, with an L extension to Leonard st. For terms and particulars apply to HORACE S. ELY, No. 22 Pine st.

BROADWAY PROPERTY TO LEASE.—SOUTH-west corner Houston st., plot 50x100; would be leased for improvement for twenty-one years, with renewals. Apply to HORACE S. ELY,
No. 22 Pine st.

TO LET—DESIRABLE NEW STORE AND BASEment, No. 634 Broadway, extending through to Crosby st., size about 25x200; well lighted. For particulars, apply to HORACE S. ELY,
No. 22 Pine st.

TO LET—ON FAVORABLE TERMS, NO. 390 BROADway, store, basement and cellar, extending through to Cortlandt alley; well lighted; possession at once. Apply to HORACE S. ELY,
No. 22 Pine st.

TO LET OR LEASE—EXTRA LARGE BUILDING, desirably located on Mercer st.; size 38x100. The lofts can be rently separately if desired; terms reasonable. Apply to HORACE S. ELY,
No. 22 Pine st.

TO LEASE—BASEMENT AND SUBCELLAR, NOS. 70 and 72 Bowery, 50x125 feet; also, front half of first loft. L. C. SANDFORD, No. 153 Bowery.

TO LEASE—FIRST LOFT, NO. 19 MERCER ST., 25 by 85. Immediate possession. Apply to E. J. ALTHOUSE, No. 144 Greene st.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

A LARGE STORE AND BASEMENT, 25X80, at No. 1,272 Broadway, between 32d and 33d sts.; also, store and basement, 25x80, at No. 1,162 Broadway, between 27th and 28th sts.; also, offices and studios in above buildings, arranged to suit tenants, or will give long lease of either building, at fair valuation. Apply to J. ROMAINE BROWN, No. 1,280 Broadway, corner 33d st.

DESIRABLE STORE TO RENT IN ROCHESTER, N. Y.—A large and elegant store, 25x160 feet, with loft and basement, suitable for a large wholesale or retail business, particularly desirable for dry goods, carpets, clothing, or shoes; on the main street; no better location in the city. Address Drawer No. 14, Rochester Post Office.

TO LET—ENTIRE OR DIVIDED STORE, NO. 12 Barclay st., with dry and light cellar and subcellar; also, subcellar No. 30 Vesey st. Apply to J. & J. W. MEEKS, No. 30 Vesey st., Room No. 6.

COAL-DEALERS, MANUFACTURERS, BUILDERS.—To lease, four lots, No. 268 West 25th st.; coal-yard fixtures; immediate possession; moderate building loan. J. W. HAMERSLEY, No. 255 5th av.

TO RENT—FINE STORES, 3D AV. AND 71ST ST., 90 feet deep, with or without apartments partitioned off the rear; rent moderate to a good tenant.
L. J. CARPENTER, No. 26 3d av.

TO LET—UPPER LOFT OF THE HANDSOME building, No. 865 Broadway, between 17th and 18th sts., 25x105; splendidly lighted on three sides; rent low. Apply to WOOD BROTHERS & CO., No. 740 Broadway.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

TO LET—UNFURNISHED HOUSES.

No. 69 South Washington square	$3,000
No. 45 West 29th st.	3,000
No. 1,147 Broadway	2,500
No. 478 West 22d st.	1,200
No. 506 West 24th st.	1,000
No. 40 West 128th st.	1,200
No. 1,308 4th av.	1,000
No. 158 8th av., store and basement	900

WM. H. ROOME, No. 266 West 21st st.

COUNTRY PLACE TO LET—FULLY FURnished, a commodious house on the Hudson, within a mile of the station at Tarrytown, from which there are hourly trains to Grand Central Depot and 30th st.; house contains twelve rooms, besides bath-room, kitchen, laundry, and butler's pantry, in which are hot and cold water; an excellent carriage-house and stable, with water in also; ice-house filled, and spacious grounds, garden, &c. For further particulars apply to No. 114 5th av.

A GENTLEMAN'S COUNTRY RESIDENCE to let, at Throgg's Neck, Westchester County, N. Y. House thoroughly furnished, large lawn, and garden well-stocked with all kinds of fruit, flowers, and vegetables; ice-house filled; cows, and large quantity of poultry to go with the place; also, pew at Episcopal church; within fifteen minutes of boat or cars; rent, $300 per month. For further particulars address Box No. 3,245 New-York Post Office.

ORANGE, N. J.—(SPECIALTY.)—LEASE FURnished; comfortable, commodious, convenient, country seat, on Ridge, near depot; commanding extensive views; nine acres, in lawns, garden, fruit, forest, shade; stables attached; laundry and other out-buildings; fine neighborhood; convenient to churches and schools. Apply to HAMILTON & WALLIS, No. 30 Pine st., New-York.

TO LET, FURNISHED—A FEW BLOCKS THIS side of Park, with side windows looking on 5th av., a four-story brick house, 25x65, lot 100 feet; fully furnished by Marcotte, and in complete order; will let to a private family for three years at $5,000. Address A. B., Post Office Box No. 4,177.

AT TARRYTOWN AND ALL ALONG THE EAST bank of the Hudson River, beautiful furnished and unfurnished houses and cottages to let and for sale at very low prices. Also large dwellings suitable for institutes, hotels, and first-class boarding-houses.
S. EMBERSON, No. 659 6th av.

TO RENT, AT VERY LOW RENT—A HANDsome furnished cottage at Newburg, on the Hudson, on Grand av.; four acres; stable, coach-house, &c.; house contains twelve to thirteen rooms. For full particulars apply to WM. H. RAYNOR, No. 5½ Pine st.

TO LET—AT FORT WASHINGTON, LARGE COTtage, containing all improvements; rent $1,400. Also handsome brick residence, with stable and grounds. Rent $2,000; both houses command extensive river views. LESPINASSE & FRIEDMAN, No. 12 Pine st.

FURNISHED AND UNFURNISHED HOUSES
TO RENT.
Large and complete list can be had on application.
HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine st.

TO LET, UNFURNISHED, OR PARTLY FURNISHED.—A French flat in one of the finest apartment buildings in the City, suitable for a gentleman and wife or a small family. Inquire at No. 762 Broadway.

TO LET—FURNISHED—A LONG LIST OF FURnished houses, in good neighborhood, to rent at reduced rents, from $150 to $400 a month.
HINE, COLE & GRAY, No. 526 6th av.

A WELL-FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET OR lease, No. 222 West 10th st., near Bleecker; rent, $200 a month. Address V. L. B., No. 26 Warren st.

BEAUTIFUL HOUSE IN ELIZABETH.—Also, one in Plainfield; owner determined to sell one of the two; bargains. JAQUES, No. 208 Broadway.

LONG BRANCH COTTAGES TO RENT FOR the season. F. G. & C. S. BROWN, Agents for Long Branch real estate, Broadway, corner Wall st.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—A SMALL HOUSE BETWEEN 4TH and 6th avs., 23d and 50th sts., to lease for five years; rent payable quarterly in advance, and the best of reference for a low rental; all adults. Address PRINCIPAL, Up-town *Times* Office, No. 54½ West 32d st.

WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE WITHout children, a floor of not less than three light rooms, between Carmine and Barrow sts., and Hudson st. and 6th av. Address A. HUMPHREYS, Box No. 2,724 Post Office.

FINANCIAL.

N. Y. and O. Midland R. R.

FIRST MORTGAGE BONDHOLDERS

are requested to send without delay their addresses and amounts held by them, to care of ALLEN, STEPHENS & CO., No. 25 Pine st., New-York.

A committee of first-mortgage bondholders has been formed to prepare a plan. They will strive to thoroughly protect the first mortgage, believing, if rightly managed, it is perfectly good.

Two plans have been proposed, both of which are objectionable, as neither protects the first bondholders as well as can be devised.

Dictated by the desire to do to others as they would be done by, their plan (after thorough protection of the first mortgage) will give the other interests consideration in their exact order, and in time return to the towns their stock as originally subscribed, without watering.

To perfect such a plan will need time. The committee ask the patience and co-operation of all.

D. B. HALSTEAD,
GERRITT H. SMITH,
H. BLENNERHASSETT, } of Committee.

FOR INVESTMENT.

WE OFFER

City of St. Paul Bonds,
Kansas City Bonds.
KOUNTZE BROTHERS,

BANKERS, NO. 12 WALL ST.

HOUSTON AND TEXAS CENTRAL RAILWAY

FIRST MORTGAGE LAND GRANT SINKING FUND
SEVEN PER CENT. GOLD BONDS
BOUGHT AND SOLD BY
JOHN J. CISCO & SON,
No. 59 Wall st.

LEONARD, SHELDON & CO.,

LATE
LEONARD, SHELDON & FOSTER,
BANKERS, No. 10 WALL STREET, NEW-YORK,
BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD. INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.
WM. B. LEONARD.
W. C. SHELDON. GEO. R. HOWELL.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD

CONSOLIDATED MORTGAGE
SEVEN PER CENT. COUPON BONDS
For sale by
L. T. HOYT, No. 46 Exchange place.

HOME INSURANCE STOCK,
For sale by WM. C. GILMAN, No. 46 Pine st.

NOTICE TO THE CREDITORS OF HOYT, SPRAGUES & CO., NEW-YORK.—The undersigned, on and after the 15th March, 1874, will be prepared to issue their extended paper in exchange for the obligations now held by creditors on the terms and in the manner recommended in the "Report of Committee of the Creditors of Messrs. Hoyt, Spragues & Co.," dated Nov. 26, 1873, and the "Supplemental Report" thereto, dated December, 1873.

Creditors will facilitate the exchange by sending to the undersigned schedules of paper held by them as early as possible. HOYT, SPRAGUES & CO.,
Nos. 107 and 109 Franklin st.
NEW-YORK, March 5, 1874.

OFFICE OF THE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY,
PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 17, 1874.

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.—THE ANnual meeting of the stockholders of this Company will be held on TUESDAY, March 10, 1874, at 10 o'clock A. M., at Musical Fund Hall, Locust st., above 8th, Philadelphia.

The annual election of Directors will be held on TUESDAY, March 24, 1874, at the Company's office, No. 233 South 4th st. JOSEPH LESLEY, Secretary.

NOTICE.—THE NATIONAL BANK OF TECUMSEH, located at Tecumseh, in the State of Michigan, is closing up its affairs. All note holders and other creditors of said association are, therefore, hereby notified to present the notes and other claims against the association for payment. LUCIUS LILLEY, Cashier.
TECUMSEH, March 3, 1874.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS in the Evergreen Bluff Mining Company for choice of Directors and any other lawful business, will be held at No. 44 Exchange place, New-York City, on WEDNESDAY, March 18, 1874, at 3 o'clock. F. W. CAPEN,
Secretary.

TRUST FUNDS TO LOAN ON BOND AND MORTgage on New-York improved property; private dwellings preferred; one per cent. commission and attorney's fees for searching title. Second mortgages negotiated. [illegible], No. 30 Pine st.

FINANCIAL.

MUNICIPAL BONDS.

WE ARE NOW OFFERING THE BALANCE OF THE

CITY OF ROCHESTER WATER LOAN

AT PAR AND INTEREST. The Bonds mature in the year 1903, and bear interest at seven per cent. per annum, payable in this City in January and July.

COUPON BONDS OF $1,000 EACH.

REGISTERED BONDS OF $1,000 AND $5,000 EACH.

Under the direction of the BOARD OF WATER COMMISSIONERS more than EIGHT MILES of SERVICE-PIPE has been laid and brought into ACTUAL SERVICE during the past year.

We UNQUALIFIEDLY RECOMMEND this loan as a first-class investment, UNSURPASSED IN ITS SECURITY.

Robinson, Chase & Co.

BANKERS, NO. 18 BROAD ST.

VERMILYE & CO.

BANKERS,

16 and 18 Nassau st., New-York.

DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
FIRST-CLASS RAILROAD AND MUNICIPAL BONDS ALWAYS ON HAND FOR INVESTMENT.
BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION
RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS, AND GOLD.
INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.
WASH'N R. VERMILYE, DONALD MACKAY,
JAS. A. TROWBRIDGE LATHAM A. FISH.

Geo. Opdyke & Co.,

BANKERS,

No. 25 Nassau-st., New-York.

ACCOUNTS OF BANKS, BANKERS, CORPORATIONS, FIRMS, AND INDIVIDUALS SOLICITED.

DEPOSITORS ENJOY THE SAME ADVANTAGES AS WITH INCORPORATED BANKS—FOUR PER CENT. ON DAILY BALANCES, CREDITED MONTHLY.

COLLECTIONS MADE AT LOWEST RATES.

INVESTMENT SECURITIES A SPECIALTY.

TURNER BROTHERS,

M. C. Turner, T. C. Turner, J. Turner, R. Turner, } BANKERS, { A. Turner, G. M. Turner, J. S. Decker.

No. 14 Nassau-st., New-York,

Transact a general Banking business, (checks pass through Bank Clearing-house,) allow interest on Balances, issue Certificates of Deposit, draw Sight Exchange and make Telegraphic Transfers, pay coupons for Municipal and other Corporations, and keep Books of Registry and Transfer. Orders executed at Gold and Stock Exchanges for cash only.

Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railway Co.

SECOND MORTGAGE SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS,
COUPON BONDS OF $1,000 EACH.
REGISTERED BONDS OF $1,000 AND $5,000 EACH.
INTEREST PAYABLE 1ST JUNE AND 1ST DECEMBER.
PRINCIPAL DUE IN 1903.
PRICE, 95 AND ACCRUED INTEREST.
For sale on behalf of the company by

SCOTT, STRONG & CO.,

Bankers, No. 36 Broad st.

The nominal amount of bonds authorized to be issued under this mortgage is twenty-five millions. Of this amount SIX MILLIONS are reserved to extinguish or absorb the unsecured bonds known as the "New Sinking Fund 7s of 1882," and of the balance but ONE MILLION in amount are now offered for sale.

VERNAM & HOY

BANKERS AND BROKERS,
NO. 34 NEW ST.

STOCKS, BONDS, GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, AND GOLD BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION. INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

PROPOSALS FOR $1,292,500 SEVEN PER Cent. Consolidated Stock of the City of New-York.

Sealed proposals will be received at the Controller's Office until THURSDAY, March 19, 1874, at 2 o'clock P. M., when the same will be publicly opened for the whole or any part of the sum of $1,292,500 consolidated stock of the City of New-York, authorized by section 4, chapter 444, laws of 1872, and chapter 322, laws of 1871, payable Nov. 1, 1894, ($1,292,500.)

Said stock will bear interest at the rate of seven per cent. per annum, payable on the 1st day of May and November in each year.

Each proposal should be sealed and indorsed "Proposals for Consolidated Stock of the City of New-York," and inclosed in a second envelope addressed to the Controller.

The right is reserved on the part of the Controller to reject any or all bids, if in his judgment the interests of the Corporation require it.

For full information see advertisement in the *City Record.* ANDREW H. GREEN, Controller.

CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, CONTROLLER'S OFFICE, March 9, 1874.

HONE, NICHOLAS & CO.,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
No. 43 Exchange place, New-York,

Execute orders at both Boards in Stocks, Bonds, and Gold; buy and sell commercial paper; railway loans negotiated, and Agency for out of town corporations solicited; money received on deposit at four per cent., subject to check at sight. JOHN HONE, JR.,
H. S. NICHOLAS,
H. CHAUVITEAU.

NOTICE.

To the holders of the Des Moines Valley Railroad bonds of the issue of Feb. 16, 1857:

The Trustees are now ready to pay bondholders who have not surrendered their bonds the pro rata of net proceeds of sale under foreclosure, say 49.551 per cent., or $495 51 for bond of $1,000.

LUTHER C. CLARK,
HENRY A. BARLING, } Trustees.

NEW-YORK, March 9, 1874.

ELECTION NOTICE.

STUYVESANT INSURANCE COMPANY.

The annual election for twenty-five Directors and three Inspectors of the next annual election will be held at the office of the company, No. 122 Bowery, on THURSDAY, March 12, 1874. Poll opened at 12 M., and closed at 1 o'clock P. M.
GEO. B. RHOADS, Secretary.

ROBERT WINTHROP & CO.,

BANKERS AND BROKERS,
NO. 18 WALL ST.,

Execute orders for STOCKS, BONDS, and GOLD, allow interest on DEPOSITS, and transact a general Banking and Brokerage business.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,

NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

OFFICE OF THE BUCKING WOOL AND LEATHER COMPANY, No. 29 SPRUCE ST.,
NEW-YORK, March 13, 1874.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR SEVEN TRUStees, also for two Inspectors of the next election, will be held at this office on TUESDAY, April 7, 1874, between 2 and 3 o'clock P. M.
GEO. A. VROOM, Secretary.

LOST—A CERTIFICATE OF TWENTY-FIVE SHARES of the Stock of the Paterson and Hudson River Railroad Company, in the name of Alfred Bill. Application has been made to the Company for a new certificate.
EDWARD BILL, Administrator,
No. 47 Water st., New-York.

MILWAUKEE AND ST. PAUL RAILWAY Company Dividend Scrip bought and sold by
WM. & JNO. O'BRIEN,
No. 58 Wall st.

RAILROAD BONDS—TEN PER CENT; $6,000 per mile; first mortgage on running road and coal. Also, a few County and School Bonds, for sale by
SMITH & HANNAMAN, Indianapolis.
Reference, New-York National Exchange Bank.

$200,000 ST. LOUIS CITY WATER bonds, principal and interest payable in gold at the Bank of Commerce in New-York. For sale by JAMESON, SMITH & COTTING, bankers, No. 14 Broad st.

$20,000.—BROOKLYN PARK BONDS wanted. Apply to F. S. DRISCOLL, No. 25 Pine st., Room No. 14.

FOR SALE.

Jay Cooke & Co., claim against them of about $1,200. Address EXCHANGE, Box No. 121 *Times* Office.

MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, March 2, 1874.

THE TRANSFER-BOOKS OF THIS BANK will be closed from this date until April 1, next.
A. S. APGAR, Cashier.

FIRE INSURANCE STOCKS WANTED.
E. S. BAILEY, No. 65 Wall st.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

TO PUBLISHERS AND EDITORS OF NEW Publications, Lawyers, &c.—A good writer and translator, thorough in English and German, with some knowledge of French, Italian, Latin, Greek, and other languages, whose time is only in part occupied, desires full or partial occupation. No objection to distance. Address Professor of Literature and Languages, care of Messrs. Franz & [illegible] [illegible]

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES at the Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d st., junction Broadway and 6th av., [illegible] No. 54½ West 32d st., corner of 6th av. NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

A WIDOW OF AN ENGLISH PHYSICIAN, COMpelled by necessity to exert her abilities for a living, [illegible] Address F. C., Box No. 118 *Times* Office.

A NUMBER OF EXCELLENT COOKS, [illegible] HOME BUREAU, No. 138 6th av., [illegible]

CHAMBER-MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY A [illegible] Call at No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A PROTESTANT [illegible] Home Bureau, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL [illegible] Wheeler & Wilson's machine [illegible] 13th st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A [illegible] Call at No. 621 6th av., between 36th and 37th sts., up stairs.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY AN ENGLISH PROTESTANT girl [illegible] Call at No. 272 7th av., between 25th and 26th sts.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN AS [illegible] Call at No. 211 East 28th st., first floor, back.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A YOUNG PROTESTANT [illegible] Call at No. 216 West 30th st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY AN ACTIVE YOUNG woman [illegible] Call at No. 263 West 27th st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY [illegible] Call at No. 391 8th av.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A GERMAN PROTESTANT [illegible] No. 85 Clinton st., [illegible]

COMPANION, &c.—A LADY WISHES TO RECommend [illegible] Apply at No. 168 Madison av., corner 33d st.

COOK, &c.—BY A YOUNG ENGLISH GIRL, WITH [illegible] No. 106 6th av., [illegible]

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A [illegible] Call at No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

COOK.—BY ENGLISH WOMAN; IS THOROUGHLY [illegible] Home Bureau, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st.

COOKING, WASHING, AND IRONING, OR [illegible] Brooklyn.

COOK.—BY AN ENGLISH PROTESTANT AS FIRST-class cook [illegible]

COOK, WASHER AND IRONER, OR HOUSE-work [illegible] Bowery, entrance on Bleecker st.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN; IS A [illegible] Call at No. 621 6th av., between 36th and 37th sts., up stairs.

COOK.—IN CITY OR COUNTRY; UNDERSTANDS [illegible] Mrs. Whitfield's, No. 110 6th av., [illegible]

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, AS FIRST-class cook [illegible]

COOK.—BY A THOROUGH GOOD COOK IN A [illegible]

COOK.—BY A NORTH GERMAN PROTESTANT [illegible]

COOK AND LAUNDRESS.—BY A VERY NEAT, [illegible]

COOK.—BY A YOUNG SWEDISH GIRL AS PLAIN cook [illegible]

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS FIRST-class [illegible]

COOK.—BY AN ENGLISH PROTESTANT WOMAN [illegible]

COOK, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE COLORED [illegible]

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT [illegible]

COOK, WASHING, AND IRONING.—BY AN [illegible]

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE SCOTCH WOMAN [illegible] Bowery, [illegible] Bleecker st.

COOK.—BY AN EXPERIENCED YOUNG WOMAN, [illegible]

COOK.—BY A PROTESTANT COOK [illegible]

DRESS-MAKER.—BY A COMPETENT DRESS-maker [illegible]

HOUSEKEEPER.—BY A RESPECTABLE WIDOW [illegible]

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A NEW-ENGLAND GIRL [illegible]

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A GERMAN GIRL A PLACE [illegible]

LAUNDRESS, CHAMBER-MAID AND LAUNDRESS [illegible]

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT [illegible]

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, [illegible]

NURSE.—BY A QUIET, STEADY FRENCH GIRL [illegible]

NURSE.—BY AN EXPERIENCED WOMAN AS [illegible]

NURSE.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GIRL AS [illegible]

NURSE.—BY AN AMERICAN WOMAN, AS COM[illegible]

NURSE.—BY A RESPECTABLE MARRIED ENGLISH [illegible]

WET-NURSE. [illegible]

WANTED—THE WASHING OF A FEW PRIVATE families [illegible]

MALES.

THE FREE EMPLOYMENT OFFICE OF the Bowery Branch Young Men's Christian Association, [illegible] JOHN DOOLY, General Secretary of the Bowery Branch.

A YOUNG MAN, EIGHTEEN YEARS OF AGE, [illegible]

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

A MAN, HAVING EXCELLENT CITY REFERENCES, [illegible] *Times* Office.

COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—BY A MARried man [illegible]

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A PROTESTANT [illegible] West 11th st., corner 6th av.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A MARRIED man [illegible]

COACHMAN.—BY A MIDDLE-AGED PROTESTANT [illegible]

COACHMAN.—BY A SINGLE MAN; THOROUGHLY [illegible]

COACHMAN.—A GENTLEMAN WISHES TO PROcure a situation for his coachman [illegible]

COACHMAN.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT married man [illegible]

COACHMAN.—BY A RESPECTABLE MAN WHO [illegible]

COACHMAN.—BY ONE WHO THOROUGHLY UNderstands his business [illegible]

COACHMAN.—A GENTLEMAN WANTS TO OBtain a situation for his coachman [illegible]

COACHMAN.—BY A RELIABLE, TRUSTWORTHY [illegible]

FARMER, &c.—DAIRY, POULTRY, &c.—By an Englishman [illegible]

FARMER.—BY A MARRIED MAN, WITH A SMALL family [illegible]

GARDENER.—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG MAN [illegible]

GARDENER.—BY A YOUNG GERMAN WHO [illegible]

GARDENER.—BY A YOUNG SINGLE MAN, EDUcated to the business [illegible]

GARDENER.—BY ONE WHO HAS HAD MUCH experience in England [illegible]

GARDENER.—BY A PRACTICAL GARDENER [illegible]

GARDENER, &c.—BY A MARRIED MAN, SMALL family [illegible]

GARDENER.—BY A THOROUGH COMPETENT [illegible]

GENERAL SERVANT.—BY AN ENGLISH Protestant young man [illegible]

GROOM AND COACHMAN.—BY A PROTESTant single man [illegible]

PORTER, &c.—BY ONE WHO IS ABLE AND willing to work [illegible]

WAITER.—BY A SCOTCH PROTESTANT YOUNG man [illegible]

WAITER.—BY A THOROUGHLY EFFICIENT French waiter [illegible]

WAITER.—BY A COLORED MAN AS FIRST-CLASS waiter [illegible]

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—PRESSMAN, THAT THOROUGHLY understands [illegible]

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS WOMAN COOK, ONE [illegible]

WANTED—ON COUNTRY SEAT, A TRUSTWORTHY Englishman [illegible]

WANTED—A YOUNG PROTESTANT WOMAN AS cook [illegible]

WANTED—IN A BANK, A YOUNG MAN AS MESsenger [illegible]

WANTED—A GIRL AS GOOD PLAIN COOK, [illegible]

WANTED—A VALET WHO THOROUGHLY UNDERstands [illegible]

WANTED—A MAN AND WIFE; MAN AS COACHman [illegible]

WANTED—A NEAT, TIDY PROTESTANT WOMAN [illegible]

WANTED—A GOOD COOK, PROTESTANT, IN A private family [illegible]

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS CAP-MAKER. APPLY at No. 761 6th av.

DIVIDENDS.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD COMPANY, TREASURER'S OFFICE, [illegible]

AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS, [illegible]

OFFICE OF THE PANAMA RAILROAD COMPANY, [illegible]

SIXTY-THIRD DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF Directors [illegible]

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD COMPANY, [illegible]

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS company [illegible]

OFFICE OF THE JEFFERSON INSURANCE COMPANY, [illegible]

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE DEclared [illegible]

UN ARTISTE SUISSE—ELEVE DE L'ECOLE [illegible]

SHIPPING.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP LINE.

GREAT REDUCTION IN RATES, PASSAGE AND FREIGHT.

To California via Panama.

The magnificent steam-ships of this line will be dispatched from Pier No. 42, North River, New-York, as under:

Saturday, March 14, at 2 P. M., HENRY CHAUNCEY, Commodore A. G. GRAY. Passengers and freight.

The HENRY CHAUNCEY has been thoroughly overhauled and fitted under the inspection of the Board of Underwriters, and is in splendid condition for the accommodation of passengers, having been repainted and decorated throughout, and newly upholstered by A. T. Stewart & Co.

Saturday, March 28, at 2 P. M., COLON, Capt. ——. Passengers and freight.

Saturday, April 11, at 1 P. M., ACAPULCO, Capt. ——. Passengers and freight.

Saturday, April 25, at 1 P. M., HENRY CHAUNCEY, Commodore A. G. GRAY. Passengers and freight.

And every fortnightly Saturday thereafter, connecting at Panama with all steamers for Central America, Mexican coast, and South Pacific ports.

Passenger steamers will call at Kingston, Jamaica, both in their outward and homeward trips, arriving at that port on Friday, the sixth day after leaving New-York, and leaving Saturday P. M. for Aspinwall.

Extra steamers for freight, &c., will be dispatched on intermediate Saturdays, whenever the necessities of transportation may require it.

TO JAPAN AND CHINA.

The splendid steamers of this line leave San Francisco first of every month for Yokohama, Hong Kong, and Shanghai, carrying United States mails.

Extra steamers will be dispatched on the 16th of the month, whenever sufficient business offers. Steamers of this line leaving Hong Kong after April 1, next, will bring freight to Panama, via Yokohama and San Francisco, without breaking bulk.

Time contracts and through bills of lading issued via Panama.

Tea will be brought from San Francisco to New-York, last, in twenty-eight days, at $40, gold, per ton of 2,000 pounds.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

(Including berth, meals and all requisites for the trip.)

New-York to San Francisco, $50, $100 or $110 currency, according to location.

New-York to Kingston, $25 or $50, gold, according to location.

San Francisco to Yokohama, $150, gold.

San Francisco to Hong Kong, $200, gold.

For freight and passage or other information apply at the Company's office, Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal st., New-York.

H. J. BULLAY, Superintendent.
RUFUS HATCH,
Vice President and Managing Director.

INMAN LINE.

NOTICE.

The course laid down for these steamers, and followed by them for several years, is fixed to pass 250 miles south of Cape Race. Although the voyage is thus lengthened about 100 miles, better weather is met with, and there is much greater freedom from fogs and floating ice, and the danger of navigation consequent thereon.

Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

CITY OF BALTIMORE.......Saturday, Mar. 14, 2 P. M.
CITY OF RICHMOND.........Saturday, Mar. 21, 8 A. M.
CITY OF BROOKLYN.........Saturday, Mar. 28, 2 P. M.
CITY OF BRUSSELS.........Saturday, April 4, 2 P. M.
CITY OF PARIS..............Saturday, April 11, 1 P. M.

and each succeeding SATURDAY and THURSDAY, from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

CABIN, $70, $80, and $90, gold, according to accommodation. Round trip tickets at low rates.

STEERAGE, to Liverpool, Queenstown, Glasgow, Londonderry, London, Bristol, Cardiff, Belfast, Havre, or Hamburg, $30. Prepaid certificates, $32, currency.

Passengers also forwarded to Sweden, Norway, Denmark, and Paris, at reduced rates.

Drafts issued at lowest rates.

For Cabin Passage and general business apply at the Company's office, No. 15 Broadway.

For Steerage Passage, at No. 33 Broadway or Pier No. 45 North River. JOHN G. DALE, Agent.

O'DONNELL & FAULK, No. 402 Chestnut st., Philadelphia.

M. S. CREAGH, No. 102 State st., Boston.

F. C. BROWN, No. 32 South Clark st., corner Lake st., Chicago.

WM. INMAN, Liverpool, and No. 9 Rue Scribe, Paris.

CUNARD LINE.

NOTICE.

With the view of diminishing the chances of collision, the steamers of this line take a specified course for all seasons of the year.

On the outward passage from Queenstown to New-York or Boston, crossing meridian of 50 at 43 latitude, or nothing to the north of 43.

On the homeward passage, crossing the meridian of 50 at 42, or nothing to the north of 42.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAM-SHIPS, BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

FROM NEW-YORK.	FROM BOSTON.
Abyssinia, Wed'y, March 11	Batavia, Sat'day, March 14
Calabria, Wed'y, March 18	Hecla, Saturday, March 21
Algeria, Wed'day, March 25	Marathon, Sat'y, March 28
Java, Wednesday, April 1	Atlas, Saturday, April 4
Cuba, Wednesday, April 8	Samaria, Saturday, April 11

And every following WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY from New-York.

Rates of passage—Cabin, $80, $100, and $130, gold, according to accommodation. Return tickets on favorable terms. Steerage, $30, currency. Steerage tickets from Liverpool and Queenstown, and all parts of Europe, at lowest rates. For freight and cabin passage apply at the company's office, No. 4 Bowling green; for steerage passage, No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building.

CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

WHITE STAR LINE.

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL, CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL.

NEW AND FULL-POWERED STEAM-SHIPS.

Sailing from New-York on SATURDAYS, from Liverpool on THURSDAYS, calling at Cork Harbor each way.

BALTIC.........SATURDAY, March 14, 2 P. M.
OCEANIC.........SATURDAY, March 21, at 8 A. M.
REPUBLIC.........SATURDAY, March 28, at 2 P. M.
CELTIC.........SATURDAY, April 4, at 7 A. M.

From White Star Dock, Pavonia Ferry, Jersey City.

Passenger accommodations (for all classes) unrivaled, combining

SAFETY, SPEED, AND COMFORT.

Saloon, State-rooms, Smoking-room and Bath-rooms in MIDSHIP section, where least motion is felt. Surgeons and stewardesses accompany these steamers.

Rates—Saloon, $80, gold; return tickets, $140, gold; steerage, $30, currency. Those wishing to send for friends from the old country can now obtain steerage prepaid certificates, $32, currency.

Passengers booked to or from all parts of America, to Paris, Hamburg, Norway, Sweden, India, Australia, China, &c.

Drafts from £1 upward.

For inspection of plans and other information apply at the Company's offices, No. 19 Broadway, New-York.

R. J. CORTIS, Agent.

ANCHOR LINE.

ADDITIONAL SAILINGS.

Commencing 1st April, the steamers of the Anchor line will sail from New-York and Glasgow EVERY ALTERNATE DAY throughout the year.

Tuesday's steamers will proceed via Londonderry.
Thursday's steamers will proceed via Queenstown.
Saturday's steamers direct to and from Glasgow.

Steamers sail from Pier No. 20 North River, foot of Dey st.,

EVERY WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.

Passengers booked at lowest rates to and from Glasgow, Liverpool, Londonderry, London, Belfast, Paris, Hamburg, Bremen, &c. Company's office, No. 7 Bowling green, New-York. HENDERSON BROTHERS, Agents.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAM-SHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent, (being more southerly than any other,) will sail from Pier No. 50 North River, as follows:

PEREIRE.........DAURE.........Saturday, March 21
AMERIQUE.........ROUSSAN.........Saturday....April 4
EUROPE.........LEMARIE.........Saturday....April 18
ST. LAURENT.........LACHESNEZ.........Saturday....May 2

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD, (including wine,) TO BREST OR HAVRE:

First Cabin, $125.........Second Cabin, $75.

Excursion tickets at reduced rates.

American travelers going to, or returning from, the Continent of Europe, by taking this line, avoid both transit by English railway and the discomforts of crossing the Channel, besides saving time, trouble, and expense.

GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 58 Broadway.

NOTE.—In June and thereafter, the departures will be on Thursday of every week.

GREAT WESTERN STEAM-SHIP LINE.

NEW-YORK TO BRISTOL, ENG., DIRECT.

Taking goods and passengers for London, Cardiff, Newport, Gloucester, and all ports in Bristol Channel.

The steamers of this line will sail from Pier No. 18, East River, as follows:

CORNWALL, GIBSON.........Wednesday, March 18
ARRAGON, WESTERN.........Saturday, March 28
GREAT WESTERN, STAMPER, to follow.

Cabin passage, $70 currency; intermediate, $45 currency; steerage, $30 currency. Parties wishing to send for their friends can obtain prepaid certificates. Drafts for £1 and upward. For freight or passage apply to

E. E. MORGAN'S SONS,
No. 70 South st., New-York.

NATIONAL LINE.

NOTICE.—This Company takes the risk of insurance (up to $500,000 in gold) on each of its steamers, thus giving passengers the best possible guarantee for safety and avoidance of danger at sea.

The most southerly route has *always* been adopted by this company to avoid ice and headlands.

From Piers Nos. 44 and 47 North River.

TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

Spain, Sat., Mar. 14, 1:30 P. M. | Egypt, Sat., Mar. 28, 3 P. M.
Canada, Sat., Mar. 21, 8 A. M. | Greece, Sat., April 4, 3 P. M.

FOR LONDON DIRECT.

DENMARK, SUMNER......Wednesday, March 25, at 11 A. M.

Cabin passage, $70 and $80, currency. Steerage, $29, currency. Return tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool at the lowest rates. Apply at the company's office, No. 69 Broadway.

F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

EAGLE LINE.

UNITED STATES MAIL STEAM-SHIPS TO PLYMOUTH, CHERBOURG, AND HAMBURG.

The elegant Clyde-built steam-ship

GOETHE, Capt. WILSON,

will sail on TUESDAY, March 24, from Eagle Line Pier, foot of 1st st., Hoboken.

RATES OF PASSAGE:

PLYMOUTH, LONDON, CHERBOURG, and HAMBURG, Cabin, first saloon, $120, gold; second saloon, $72, gold. Steerage to Plymouth and London, $30, currency; steerage to Cherbourg and Hamburg, $30, gold. Prepaid tickets from Hamburg, $36, currency. For freight apply to FUNCH, EDYE & CO., No. 27 South William st. For passage apply to KNAUTH, NACHOD & KUHNE, General Agents, No. 113 Broadway.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

(VIA QUEENSTOWN.)

CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAILS.

THE LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY will dispatch one of their first-class full-power iron screw steam-ships from

PIER NO. 46 NORTH RIVER, EVERY TUESDAY, as follows:

MANHATTAN, Capt. PRICE.........March 17, 3 P. M.
MINNESOTA, Capt. BEDDOE.........March 24, 10:30 A. M.
NEVADA, Capt. FORSYTH.........March 31, 3 P. M.
WYOMING, Capt. GUARD.........April 7, 9:15 A. M.
WISCONSIN, Capt. FREEMAN.........April 14, 3 P. M.
IDAHO, Capt. MOORE.........April 21, 9:30 A. M.

Cabin passage, $80, gold.

Steerage passage, (Office No. 29 Broadway,) $30, currency.

For freight or cabin passage apply to

WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 63 Wall st.

SHIPPING.

CARDIFF LINE.

NEW-YORK TO CARDIFF.

The South Wales Atlantic Steam-ship Company's New, First-Class, Full-Powered Clyde-Built Steam-ships

Will sail from Pennsylvania Railroad Wharf, Jersey City, as follows:

ANDES.........March 7
GLAMORGAN.........March 21
PEMBROKE.........April 4
ANDES.........April 18

Carrying goods and passengers at through rates from all parts of the United States and Canada to ports in the Bristol Channel, and all other points in England.

These steam-ships, built expressly for the trade, are provided with all the latest improvements for the comfort and convenience of

CABIN AND STEERAGE PASSENGERS.

First Cabin.........$75 and $80 currency.
Second Cabin.........$55 currency.
Steerage.........$30 currency.
Prepaid steerage certificates from Cardiff.........$33

Drafts for £1 and upward.

For further particulars apply in Cardiff at the Company's Offices, No. 1 Dock Chambers, and in New-York to

ARCHIBALD BAXTER & CO., Agents,
No. 17 Broadway.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.

THE FLORIDA PORTS,
AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA, AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.

WEDNESDAYS AND SATURDAYS.

THE STEAM-SHIPS

SAN SALVADOR, Capt. NICKERSON, SATURDAY, March 14, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.

WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling green.

LEO, Capt. DEARBORN, WEDNESDAY, March 18, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M.

MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents,
No. 62 South st.

SAN JACINTO, Capt. HAZARD, SATURDAY, March 21, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.

WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling green.

HUNTSVILLE, Capt. CROWELL, WEDNESDAY, March 25, from Pier No. 13 North River, at 3 P. M.

R. LOWDEN, Agent,
No. 93 West st.

Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.

Superior accommodations for passengers.

Through rates and bills of lading, in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia, to all points.

Through rates and bills of lading in connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Railroad and Florida steamers.

GEORGE YONGE,
Agent Great Southern Freight Line,
No. 409 Broadway.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT

AND
PASSENGER LINE,
FOR CHARLESTON, S. C.,
THE FLORIDA PORTS,
AND THE
SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

SAILING SEMI-WEEKLY AT 3 P. M., from Pier No. 29 North River.

JAMES ADGER, Capt. T. J. LOCKWOOD, Saturday, March 14.

SOUTH CAROLINA, Capt. J. T. BECKETT, Wednesday, March 18.

Superior accommodations for passengers.

☞ Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.

Goods forwarded free of commission.

Passage tickets and bills of lading issued and signed at the office of

JAMES W. QUINTARD & CO., Agents,
No. 177 West st., (corner of Warren,)
Or W. P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 6 Bowling green.

Through freight tariffs. Passage tickets by all routes and to all points in the South and South-west, and further information can be obtained at the office of

BENTLEY D. HASELL,
General Agent Great Southern Freight Line,
No. 317 Broadway.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD STEAM-SHIP CO.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN.

The steam-ship GRAF BISMARCK, Capt. G. MEYER, will sail on WEDNESDAY, March 11, at 2 P. M., from Bremen Pier, foot 3d st., Hoboken, to be followed by steam-ship MAIN, Capt. C. UNDUTSCH, on SATURDAY, March 14.

RATES OF PASSAGE TO LONDON, HAVRE, AND BREMEN, payable in gold or its equivalent in currency:

First cabin.........$120
Second cabin.........72
Steerage.........30

For freight or passage apply to

OELRICHS & CO., Agents, No. 2 Bowling green.

ATLAS MAIL LINE.

BI-MONTHLY SERVICE TO HAYTI, VENEZUELA, CURACOA, MARACAIBO, JAMAICA, AND COLOMBIA.

First-class full-powered English-built iron screw steamers, from Pier No. 12 North River.

For HAYTI, CURACOA, VENEZUELA, and PORTO RICO.

CLARIBEL.........March 17
CORINTH.........April 3

For JAMAICA AND COLOMBIA.

ETNA.........March 24
ATLAS.........April 10

First-class passenger accommodation.

PIM, FORWOOD & CO., Agents,
Nos. 56 Wall and 59 Pine sts.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

THE UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

Regular mail steamers SAILING 23D OF EVERY MONTH, making close connections at RIO DE JANEIRO with the English and French Mail Steam-ships for MONTEVIDEO and BUENOS AYRES.

The splendid steam-ship ONTARIO, Capt. GEO. B. SLOCUM, will sail from PIER No. 43 NORTH RIVER, on MONDAY, March 23, at 3 P. M., calling at ST. THOMAS, PARA, PERNAMBUCO, BAHIA, and RIO DE JANEIRO, going and returning.

First cabin passage to St. Thomas, $100; to Para, $150; to Pernambuco, $200; to Bahia, $210, and to Rio de Janeiro, $225, gold. Steerage half price. EXCURSION TICKETS, good for six months, at three quarters of above rates. Freights greatly reduced.

Apply to WM. R. GARRISON, No. 5 Bowling green.

NEW-YORK AND HAVANA DIRECT MAIL LINE.

These first-class steam-ships will sail every TUESDAY, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 13 North River, (foot of Cedar st.,) for Havana direct, as follows:

Steam-ship MORRO CASTLE, T. H. MORTON, March 10.
Steam-ship WILMINGTON, HOLMES, March 11.
Steam-ship CRESCENT CITY, T. S. CURTIS, March 17.

For freight or passage (having magnificent accommodations) apply to

WM. P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 6 Bowling-green.

D. McKELLAR, Agent in Havana.

March 31, 1873.

FOR HAVANA.

NASSAU, PROGRESO, AND VERA CRUZ.

New-York and Mexican Mail Steam-ship Line, Leaving Pier No. 3 North River, at 3 P. M.

CITY OF NEW-YORK, (Havana direct).........March 12
CITY OF MEXICO, (Havana and Mexico).........March 14
CITY OF MERIDA, (Havana via Nassau).........March 19
CUBA, (Havana direct).........March 21
CITY OF HAVANA, (Havana direct).........Wed., March 25

For freight or passage apply to

F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 33 Broadway.

NOTICE TO TRAVELERS.

Families or gentlemen going to travel on the Continent of Europe, who can afford the expense of a courier, should never leave Paris without one. Their services are invaluable in relieving the traveler from multiplicity of cares and troubles respecting passports, examination and conveyance of luggage, in securing the best accommodation, in protecting the traveler from imposition, and an infinity of annoyances to which they are exposed in various parts of the Continent. Competent and trustworthy couriers and traveling servants may always be obtained by applying to the COURIER SOCIETY, No. 3 Rue d'Alger, near the Tuileries Garden, Paris.

RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD,

THE GREAT TRUNK LINE AND UNITED STATES MAIL ROUTE.

Trains leave New-York, from foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts., as follows:

Express for Harrisburg, Pittsburg, the West and South, with Pullman palace cars attached, 9:30 A. M., 5 and 8:30 P. M. Sunday, 5 and 8:30 P. M.

For Williamsport, Lock Haven, Corry, and Erie, via Philadelphia and Erie Railroad Division, 7 P. M. For Williamsport, 9:30 A. M., connecting at Philadelphia.

For Baltimore, Washington, and the South, at 8:40 A. M., 3 and 9 P. M. Sunday, 9 P. M.

Express for Philadelphia, 8:40, 9:30, A. M., 12:30, 3, 4, 5, 7, 8:30, 9 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 5, 6:10, 8:30, and 9 P. M. Emigrant and second class, 7 P. M.

For Trenton at 7:20 A. M., 2, 3:10, and 6:10 P. M. Sunday 6:10 P. M.

For Newark at 6, 6:30, 7:20, 7:40, 8, 9, 10, 11 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 5, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 8:10, 10, 11:30 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 5:20, 6:10, and 8:10 P. M.

For Elizabeth, 6, 6:30, 7:20, 7:40, 8, 9, 10, 11 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7:30, 8:10, 10, 11:30 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 5:20, 6:10, and 8:10 P. M.

For Rahway, 6, 6:30, 7:20, 8, 10 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 8:10, 10 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 5:20 and 6:10 P. M.

For Woodbridge, Perth Amboy, and South Amboy, 6 and 10 A. M., 2:30, 4:10, and 6 P. M.

For New-Brunswick, 7:20 and 8 A. M., 12 M., 2, 3:10, 4:30, 5:20, 6:10, 7 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 6:10 P. M.

For East Millstone, 12 noon, 3:10 and 4:30 P. M.

For Lambertville and Flemington, 9:30 A. M. and 3 P. M.

For Phillipsburg and Belvidere, 3 and 4 P. M.

Accommodation for Bordentown, Burlington, and Camden, 7:20 and 9:30 A. M., 12:30, 2, 3:10, 4, and 6:10 P. M.

For Freehold, 7:20 A. M., 2 and 4 P. M.

For Farmingdale and Squan, 7:20 A. M. and 2 P. M.

For Pemberton and Camden, 6 A. M. and 2:30 P. M.

Trains arrive as follows: From Pittsburg, 6:50 A. M., 12:35 and 7:35 P. M., daily; 11:55 A. M. daily, except Monday. From Washington and Baltimore, 6:05 A. M., 5:15 and 10:27 P. M. Sunday 6:05 A. M. and 10:27 P. M. From Philadelphia, 5:22, 6:05, 6:50, 10:15, 11:55 A. M., 2:15, 5:15, 6:05, 8:44, 10:27 P. M. Sunday 5:22, 6:05, 6:50, 11:55 A. M. and 10:27 P. M.

Ticket-offices, Nos. 526, 435, 271, and 944 Broadway, No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts. Emigrant Ticket-office, No. 8 Battery place.

A. J. CASSATT, General Manager.
D. M. BOYD, Jr., General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.

—After Nov. 2, 1873, through trains will leave Grand Central Depot:

8:00 A. M., Chicago and Northern Express, with drawing-room cars through to Rochester and St Albans.

10:30 A. M., special Chicago Express, with drawing-room cars to Rochester, Buffalo, &c.

10:45 A. M., Northern and Western Express.

3:40 P. M., Albany and Troy Express, Saturday only.

4:00 P. M., Montreal Express, with sleeping cars from New-York to St. Albans.

6:00 P. M., Express, daily, with sleeping cars for Watertown and Canandaigua.

8:00 P. M., Pacific Express, daily, with sleeping cars for Rochester, Buffalo, and Niagara Falls; also for Chicago, via both L. S. and M. C. Railroads.

11:00 P. M., Express, with sleeping cars for Troy and Albany. Way trains as per Local Time Table.

C. H. KENDRICK, General Passenger Agent.

RAILROADS.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.

ALLENTOWN LINE TO THE WEST.

Passenger and Freight Station in New-York, foot of Liberty st. Connects at Somerville, with South Branch Railroad; at Hampton Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad; at Phillipsburg with Lehigh and Susquehanna Division; also with Lehigh Valley Railroad. Direct line to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, and the West; also to Central Pennsylvania and New-York State.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

Commencing Dec. 1, 1873.—Leave New-York as follows:

5:15 A. M.—News Train for Easton, Bethlehem, Bath, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, &c.

6 A. M.—Way Train for Plainfield.

7 A. M.—Way Train for Flemington, Easton, Belvidere, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Mahanoy City, Mount Carmel, Hazleton, Tunkhannock, Towanda, Waverly, &c. Connects at Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad.

9 A. M.—Morning Express, daily, (except Sundays,) for Easton, Allentown, Harrisburg, and the West. Connects at Somerville for Flemington, at Easton for Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, &c., with through cars to Danville, Williamsport, &c.

10:30 A. M.—Way Train for Somerville.

12:40 P. M.—Express for Flemington, Easton, Bath, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Mahanoy City, Hazleton, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Reading, Columbia, Lancaster, Ephrata, Pottsville, Harrisburg, &c.

2:30 P. M.—Way train for Easton, Allentown, and Belvidere.

3:20 P. M.—Way train for Plainfield.

4 P. M.—Way train for Easton, Allentown, and Mauch Chunk. Connects at Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad.

4:30 P. M.—Way train for Somerville and Flemington.

5 P. M.—Way train for Somerville.

5:15 P. M.—Way train for Plainfield.

5:30 P. M.—Evening Express, daily, for Easton, Belvidere, Allentown, Reading, Harrisburg, Pittsburg, Chicago, &c.

6 P. M.—Way train for Somerville.

6:40 P. M.—For Plainfield.

7:30 P. M.—(Emigrant)—For Easton.

9:15 P. M.—Way train for Somerville.

11:45 P. M.—For Plainfield.

For Elizabeth at 5:15, 6, 6:20, 6:40, 7, 7:30, 8, 8:45, 9, 9:30, 10:30, 11:15 A. M.; 12 M.; 12:40, 1, 2, 2:30, 3, 3:30, 3:45, 4, 4:15, 4:30, 4:45, 5, 5:15, 5:30, 5:45, 6, 6:20, 6:40, 7:15, 7:30, 8:15, 9:15, 10:30, 11:45 P. M.

R. E. RICKER, Superintendent and Engineer.
H. P. BALDWIN, General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK, NEW-HAVEN AND HARTFORD RAILROAD.

After Jan. 1, 1874, trains leave Grand Central Depot (42d st.) for New-Canaan Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 1, and 5:10 P. M.; Danbury and Norwalk Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 3 and 4:38 P. M.; Naugatuck Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 12 M., and 3 P. M.; Housatonic Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3 P. M.; New-Haven and Northampton Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3 P. M.; New-Haven, Middletown and Willimantic Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3 P. M.; Boston and Albany Railroad at 8:05 and 10 A. M., 3 and 8:10 P. M. (7 P. M. on Sunday;) Boston (via Shore Line) at 1 and 9:10 P. M. (9:10 P. M. on Sundays.)

Way trains as per local time tables.

J. T. MOODY, Superintendent New-York Division.
E. M. REED, General Superintendent, New-Haven.

SOUTH-SIDE RAILROAD.

NOTICE.

On and after March 2, 1874, trains will leave South 8th st., Brooklyn, as follows, Sundays excepted:

For Patchogue, and intermediate stations, at 9:30 A. M. and 4 P. M.

For Islip, and intermediate stations, at 9:30 A. M., and 4 and 5 P. M.

For Babylon, and intermediate stations, at 9:30 A. M., and 1:30, 4, 5, and 6 P. M.

For Merrick, and intermediate stations, at 9:30 A. M., and 1:30, 5, 6, and 7 P. M.

For Hempstead, Rockaway, and intermediate stations, at 9:30 A. M., and 4, 5, and 6 P. M.

Sunday trains leave Bushwick for Islip at 9 A. M.

GEO. F. CARMAN, Superintendent.

STEAMBOATS.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS ON Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroad.—Fare, $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip at 12 noon.

NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, AND THE NORTH.—Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., (except Sundays,) connecting with road.

PROPOSALS.

BOARD OF EDUCATION.

Sealed proposals will be received by the School Trustees of the Twelfth Ward, at the Hall of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until TUESDAY, the 17th day of March, 1874, and until 4 o'clock P. M. on said day, for fitting up, for school purposes, premises on the south side of 88th st., between 2d and 3d avs., and premises on the north side of 124th st., between 5th and 6th avs.

Sealed proposals will also be received at the time and place above named, for the desks, seats, and other furniture required for the schools that are to occupy said premises.

Plans and specifications may be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 146 Grand st., third floor.

Two responsible and approved sureties, residents of this City, will be required from the successful bidder; proposals will not be considered unless sureties are named.

The name of the party or firm submitting a proposal must be indorsed on the outside of the envelope containing said proposal.

The Trustees reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals submitted.

DAVID H. KNAPP,
JOSEPH P. FALLON,
LAWSON N. FULLER,
ANDREW SMITH,
GRANVILLE P. HAWS,
Board of School Trustees, Twelfth Ward.

Dated NEW-YORK, March 2, 1874.

BOARD OF EDUCATION.

Sealed proposals will be received by the School Trustees of the Nineteenth Ward, at the Hall of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm streets, until TUESDAY, the 17th day of March, 1874, and until 3:30 o'clock P. M. on said day, for fitting up premises Nos. 222 and 224 75th st., between 2d and 3d avs., for Primary School No. 33.

Sealed proposals will also be received at the time and place above named for the desks and other furniture required for said school.

Sealed proposals will also be received at the time and place above named for dividing the gallery rooms in primary departments of Grammar Schools Nos. 27 and 53.

Plans and specifications may be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 146 Grand st., third floor.

Two responsible and approved sureties, residents of this City, will be required from the successful bidder. Proposals will not be considered unless sureties are named.

The name of a party or firm submitting a proposal must be indorsed on the outside of the envelope containing said proposal.

The Trustees reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals submitted.

RICHARD KELLY,
JULIUS KATZENBERG,
JOHN J. MACKLIN,
JONATHAN O. ALSTON,
FERDINAND T. HOPKINS,
Board of School Trustees, Nineteenth Ward.

Dated NEW-YORK, March 2, 1874.

BOARD OF EDUCATION.

Sealed proposals will be received by the School Trustees of the Seventeenth Ward, at the hall of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until MONDAY, the 16th day of March, 1874, and until 4 o'clock P. M. on said day, for fitting up and furnishing a part of the building Nos. 15 and 17 3d st. for Primary School No. 6.

Plans and specifications may be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 146 Grand st., third floor.

Two responsible and approved sureties, residents of this City, will be required from the successful bidder; proposals will not be considered unless sureties are named.

The name of the party or firm submitting a proposal must be indorsed on the outside of the envelope containing said proposal.

The Trustees reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals submitted.

HENRY MERZ,
THEODORE H. MEAD,
ADAM WEBER,
OWEN MURPHY,
FREDERIC C. WAGNER,
Board of School Trustees, Seventeenth Ward.

Dated New-York, March 2, 1874.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD COMPANY, CHIEF ENGINEER'S OFFICE, ALBANY, March 4, 1874.

Proposals for laying and ballasting two additional main tracks upon the line of the New-York Central and Hudson River Railroad, between Albany and Rochester, will be received until MONDAY, March 16, at 6 o'clock P. M.

Contracts, specifications, and blank propositions can be obtained at this office, and also from the Assistant Engineers upon the line.

Proposals must be inclosed in sealed envelopes, indorsed "Proposals for Ballasting," and forwarded to the undersigned, at Albany.

CHARLES H. FISHER, Chief Engineer.

SEALED PROPOSALS FOR 5,000 WHITE OR YELLOW PINE OR SPRUCE PILES.—Sealed proposals for furnishing this material will be received at the office of the Department of Docks until 11 o'clock A. M. of Thursday, March 26, 1874. For full information see the *City Record*. Copies for sale. No. 2 City Hall. Very respectfully,

EUGENE J. LYNCH, Secretary.

SEALED PROPOSALS FOR BUILDING A STEAM floating derrick of a capacity for lifting ten tons. Sealed proposals for the above work will be received at the office of the Department of Docks until 11 o'clock A. M. of Tuesday, March 17, 1874. For full information see the *City Record*; copies for sale Room No. 2 City Hall.

MISCELLANEOUS.

CHLORODYNE.—THE MOST WONDERFUL REMEDY ever discovered. Caution and advice to invalids. Beware of spurious imitations of Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE, the original and only genuine; the best, safest, and most effectual remedy for Coughs, Colds, Bronchitis, Consumption, Asthma, Diarrhea, Colic, Cramp, Neuralgia.

Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE is publicly acknowledged by the most eminent physicians of London to be the most effectual remedy ever discovered. To prevent fraud, the Government have authorized a stamp with the words Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne, without which none can be genuine. Sold in bottles at 65 cents, $1 40, and $2 15, by all chemists. Sole manufacturer, J. T. Davenport, London. Agents in New-York, W. H. SCHIEFFELIN & CO. and J. C. WELLS.

AT A SPECIAL MEETING OF THE MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' EXCHANGE, held at their rooms, No. 24 Murray st., Thursday, March 12, 1874,

It was resolved, That the Exchange Rooms be closed to show a proper respect to the memory of Ex-President Fillmore.

E. DOBBS, President.

JOHN E. GREEN, Secretary.

ARTIFICIAL HUMAN EYES.—J. T. DAVIS, inventor and only maker of the Improved Artificial Human Eye, acknowledged by the faculty to be the only correct imitation of nature in the world. No. 127 East 15th st., between 3d and 4th avs.

PERSONAL.

INFORMATION WANTED—BY HER RELATIVES, of ANN ARNOLD, who came to America thirty years ago; her last address known was "care of John Jay, Esq., Batonah." Address S. WRIGHT, Box No. 5,064 Post Office, New-York.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES

At the Times Up-Town Office,
No. 54½ West 32d st., junction Broadway and 6th av.,
And the Times West-Side Office,
No. 308 West 23d st., corner of 8th av.
NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

FOR SALE—TWO HORSES; ONE HARNESS; horse, over 15¾; other imported Irish (bay) saddle-horse, 15½; both gentle. Inquire at No. 128 West 18th st.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES

At the Times Up-Town Office,
No. 54½ West 32d st., junction Broadway and 6th av.,
And the Times West-Side Office,
No. 308 West 23d st., corner of 8th av.
NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

TO LET—HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED FRONT room; best of board; 25th st., between 7th and 8th avs.; private family. Address HOME, Box No. 110 *Times* Office.

NO. 36 EAST 21ST ST.

Handsomely-furnished parlor and room on second floor, with liberal table and comforts of a refined home; also, one square room; references exchanged.

NO. 28 WEST 12TH ST., NEAR 5TH AV., with board, handsomely-furnished back room on second floor; sun exposure; for two gentlemen, or gentleman and wife.

NO. 132 EAST 16TH ST., NEAR UNION square.—Large front room and hall room adjoining; handsomely furnished; singly or together. Family strictly private. Terms moderate.

MME. ROBINSON, FROM NEWPORT R. I., CAN now give two bedrooms and a parlor at reasonable rates to reliable people till May 1, with private table if desired. No. 14 East 31st st.

ONE ELEGANT THIRD-FLOOR FRONT room, and one on floor above, with first-class board; no moving in May. No. 304 2d av., opposite Stuyvesant square, between 17th and 18th sts.

A VERY HANDSOME FRONT ROOM ON SECOND floor, with board, to gentleman and wife, or gentlemen; also other rooms; house and all appointments first class. Apply at No. 160 West 46th st.

NO. 28 EAST 20TH ST.

A large room, with board, to rent, or rooms on parlor floor, suitable for a doctor's office.

SUITE OF ROOMS ON THE THIRD FLOOR to rent, with board, together or separately, to gentleman and wife or two gentlemen. No. 41 East 29th st.

NO. 48 EAST 21ST ST.—THIRD STORY HALL room, with board; suitable for single gentleman.

BOARD WANTED.

WANTED—FROM APRIL 1, BY A SINGLE GENTLEMAN, a parlor and bedroom, with breakfast only, in a quiet, refined, private family; will be permanent if suited; the highest reference given and required; location preferred in vicinity of Union or Madison square. Address, stating terms, MERCHANT, Box No. 3,739 New-York Post Office.

WANTED—BY TWO GENTLEMEN, FOR ABOUT 1st April, a second floor partly furnished; must be in a first-class house with all improvements and open fire-places, for which a liberal price will be paid. Address H., Box No. 118 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A SINGLE GENTLEMAN, A ROOM, without board, between 4th and 23d sts., 2d and 8th avs. Address, stating price, P. C., Post Office Box No. 2,798.

BOARD WANTED—GENTLEMAN, WIFE, AND family want an entire second floor, with private table; will require possession March 30. Address B., Box No. 105 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BOARD IN A PRIVATE FAMILY FOR an old lady and daughter; west side, between 14th and 40th sts. Inquire of W. N. WOOD, No. 340 6th av., corner 21st st.

SUMMER RESORTS.

ROUND HILL HOTEL, NORTHAMPTON, MASS. —"Truly the PARADISE OF AMERICA."—*Jenny Lind, A. D.* 1852. Send stamp for Tourists' Guide.

C. BANTA, Assistant Supt. IRAD FULLER, Supt.

PARTIES WISHING SUPERIOR FIRST-CLASS accommodations for the Summer at Newport, R. I., can make arrangements with MME. ROBINSON, for the above, at her residence, No. 14 East 31st st., New-York City.

DRY GOODS.

PATON & CO.,

NO. 341 BROADWAY.

We are closing out our stocks of

NOTIONS,
HOSIERY,
DRESS GOODS,
AND LACES,

and invite buyers to avail themselves of this opportunity to secure cheap goods.

Our lines of

White Goods, Linens,

AND

UPHOLSTERY GOODS

are larger and better assorted than ever before. In these departments we are offering great inducements in prices, &c.

QUILTS

of all descriptions
AT THE LOWEST MARKET RATES.

R. BROWN,

NO. 819 BROADWAY,

has an attractive stock of

PORTUGUESE EMBROIDERIES,
HAMBURG TRIMMINGS,
MACHINE TRIMMINGS,
FRENCH BANDS, &c.,

all new and cheap.

A. BURDETTE SMITH'S PATTERN BAZAAR,

NO. 914 BROADWAY, near 20th st., New-York.

Opening of the most BRILLIANT NOVELTIES of IMPORTED SPRING FASHIONS. Ladies will find gratifying changes in walking costumes and full dress toilets. Patterns of them now ready. CLOTH MODELS given with each pattern, which shows just how to work by the pattern and how the garment will look when completed. They are PERFECT GUIDES.

SMITH'S INSTANT DRESS ELEVATOR

Saves the skirt, loops it beautifully, makes a SHORT straight walking skirt of a "train" in a SECOND. You can raise the "train" clear from the walk and let it fall again while taking one step, or you can raise the skirt and keep it raised any desired length of time. You can change it from one dress to another in less than TWO MINUTES. It will save more than twenty times its cost in a single season. It is the ONLY SKIRT ELEVATOR that will allow the skirt to fall WITHOUT using your hands to pull down. See that you get "SMITH'S" Instant ELEVATOR, or you will be SORRY. Each Elevator is stamped. Price 75 cents each. Mailed on receipt of price and TWO stamps. For sale everywhere. Agents wanted.

Address A. BURDETTE SMITH,
Post Office Box No. 5,055, New-York City.

NEW-YORK DYEING AND PRINTING ESTABLISHMENT, STATEN ISLAND.

ESTABLISHED IN 1819.

No. 98 Duane st., near Broadway,
No. 752 Broadway, near 8th st., } New-York.
No. 610 6th av., near 36th st.,
Nos. 166 and 168 Pierrepont st., near Fulton, Brooklyn. No. 40 North 8th st., Philadelphia.

Dye, cleanse, and refinish every variety of ladies' and gentlemen's garments and piece-goods; also cleanse window-shades, curtains, and carpets in their usual superior manner. Note—These are our only offices.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

SPLENDID BUSINESS OPPORTUNITY.—A feed mill and grain trade; eight years established; reputation first class; running and doing a profitable business; trucks, horses, &c.; will be sold cheap, proprietors having engaged in other business; rent of buildings low; terms, part cash, or would exchange for real estate in City or country. Apply at No. 510 West 26th st., for two days.

PARTNER WANTED IN A MANUFACTURING Lumber Business.—50,000 acres of heavily-timbered lands; mills, buildings, and improvements complete; facilities unsurpassed; water and rail communication; one-third of lands handsomely timbered with white pine. For particulars, maps, &c., call upon A. P. SMITH, No. 37 Park row.

FOR SALE—A RARE OPPORTUNITY.—AN OLD ESTABLISHED varnish business of forty years' standing and in successful operation, will be sold on reasonable terms, as the subscriber wishes to retire from business. For further particulars inquire corner of Mulberry and Camp sts., Newark, N. J., from 9 to 11 A. M.

S. P. SMITH.

AN UNUSUAL INDUCEMENT TO ENGAGE in a book and stationery business will be found by addressing Box No. 680 Post Office, Washington, D. C. The house desiring to sell has been established for fifteen years, and last year realized a profit of $15,500 over all expenses.

WANTED—BY A LONDON FIRM A CONNECTION with an American House in the petroleum and naphtha line; highest references. Address FRANK DAYTON, Post Office Box No. 2,891.

SAVINGS BANKS.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK,

Nos. 396 and 398 Canal st., corner Laight.

Open daily from 10 to 3, and Monday evenings 5 to 7.

Assets, Over Ten Million Dollars.

Surplus, Seven Hundred and Fifty Thousand Dollars.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED.

Books in English, French, and German.

G. S. CHAPIN, Treasurer. | J. HAINES, President.
T. S. ARMOUR, Secretary.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION

NO. 96 WARREN ST., NEW-YORK.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST allowed on all sums. Interest commences from 1st of January, April, July and October.

Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.

WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.

VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

AMUSEMENTS.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.

Begins at 8; over at 11. Saturday Matinee at 1:30.
Proprietor.........Mr. SHERIDAN SHOOK
Manager.........Mr. A. M. PALMER

THIS WEEK.

96th to 103d

PERFORMANCE AND
UNDIMINISHED SUCCESS
of the new play,

LED ASTRAY,

By Octave Feuillet and Dion Boucicault.

There is no DIMINUTION in the interest of the public in this MOST CHARMING PLAY, the house being crowded to the doors at every performance.

FRIDAY EVENING, March 13,
100TH PERFORMANCE
OF
LED ASTRAY.
SATURDAY, March 14, at 1:30,
15TH MATINEE
OF LED ASTRAY.

Seats may be secured four weeks in advance.

The management of this theatre announce that they have purchased from the authors, Messrs. D'Ennery and Cormon, the exclusive right to represent in this country the new drama entitled

LES DEUX ORPHELINES,

now running at the Theatre of the Porte St. Martin to the largest and most enthusiastic audiences ever known even in this theatre, celebrated for the greatest Parisian success of the past twenty-five years.

THE GRAND CHARITY BENEFIT

IN AID OF THE SUFFERING POOR OF THIS CITY, WILL BE GIVEN AT THE

ACADEMY OF MUSIC,

ON

Thursday, March 19, 1874.

Boxes and seats can now be secured at the box-office of Wallack's Theatre.

Particulars of performance will be given in future announcements.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.

ALICE HARRISON.

EVENING AT 8. Last week of ALICE HARRISON, who will appear in BERTHA, the SEWING-MACHINE GIRL.

AFTERNOON AT 2, By request, reproduction of the sensation drama, entitled, NIMBLE JIM, with full and efficient cast.

FRIDAY EVENING, 13th, Benefit of ALICE HARRISON.
FRIDAY AFTERNOON, Benefit of Mr. WM. MARDEN.
The BERTHA MATINEE on SATURDAY NEXT
WILL OFFER AS A FREE GIFT,
A $125 CABINET SEWING-MACHINE.

For particulars see bills of the house.

STEVENS & CO.

ART GALLERY,
NO. 859 BROADWAY.

Exhibition of Jerome Thompson's
PAINTINGS,
COMING THROUGH THE RYE,
LAST ROSE OF SUMMER,
THE OLD OAKEN BUCKET.

Hours of reception from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M.
ADMISSION 50 CENTS.

FREE PILGRIM! LAST WEEK!!

Persons under eighteen years, 15 cents. Liberal collection asked. Bring families to the best exhibition in the City, Sunday and every night. Saturday at 2:30 P. M. Bain Hall, Great Jones st.

THE WALLACE HOPS—(FIFTEENTH) SATURDAY EVENING, March 14, at Ferrero's Assembly Rooms, (Tammany Building,) East 14th st., commencing at 8 and closing at 12 P. M. Popular as ever.

GEORGE H. WALLACE & SON.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF NEW-York, City and County of New-York.—THE NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK, plaintiffs, against LEWIS MAY, ROBERT N. WOODWORTH and ABBIE P. WOODWORTH, his wife, Eli J. Blake, the Mercantile National Bank of the City of New-York, the President, Directors, and Company of the State Bank at New-Brunswick, George J. Clan Ronald, Robert Abbatt, Frank J. Howland, the New-Brunswick Carpet Company, Elias N. Miller, as Receiver and as Assignee in Bankruptcy of the New-Brunswick Carpet Company, a bankrupt; Edward Marrin, Patrick Marrin, Matthew T. Brennan, Sheriff of the City and County of New-York, Edward H. Ammidown, Jonas H. Lane, Albert D. Smith, J. B. Young, Thomas Durnin, Margaret O'Keefe, and Margaret Fisher, defendants.—Summons for relief.—To the defendants respectively: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which was this day filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, in the County Court-house in said City, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, No. 233 Grand street, in the said City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid the plaintiffs in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New-York, Dec. 17, 1873. HUGHSON & WEBBER, Plaintiff's Attorneys, No. 233 Grand street, New-York.

f6-law6wF*

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT.—EDWARD P. SCOTT, James M. Scott, Walter S. Gurnee, Jr., and George H. Massett, plaintiffs, against DOZIER THORNTON, J. M. Thornton, George Boyer, Matthew T. Brennan, late Sheriff of the City and County of New-York, &c., and Jacob Ramser, defendants.—Summons for relief.—(Com. not Ser.)—To the defendants above named and each of you: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint, on the subscriber at his office, No. 152 Broadway, in said City, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New-York, 27th January, 1874.

JNO. C. CONNOR, Jr., Plaintiffs' Attorney.

The complaint in the above-entitled action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York on the 28th day of January, 1874.

JOHN C. CONNOR, Jr., Plaintiffs' Attorney.

f6-law6wF

SUPERIOR COURT OF THE CITY OF NEW-York.—EDWARD S. INNES, plaintiff, against THOMAS F. SHARKEY, Michael J. Daly and John Mead, James Gorton, Henry Cushing, Henry Niebehr and William Niebehr, Thomas J. Crombie, William S. Auner, Silas W. Miller, Michael Hennessy, defendants.—Summons for relief. (Com. not served.)—To the above-named defendants: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the Superior Court of the City of New-York, in the County Court-house in the City of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint, on the subscriber at his office, No. 14 John street, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint. Dated Sept. 5, 1873. WM. VENVILL, Plaintiff's Attorney, No. 14 John street, New-York.

The said complaint was filed in the office of the Clerk of this Court on the 12th day of February, 1874.

f13-law6wF* WM. VENVILL, Plaintiff's Attorney.

MUSICAL.

200 PIANOS AND ORGANS,

New and Second-hand, of First-class Makers, *will be sold at* Lower Prices *for cash, or on* Installments, *or for rent, in* City *or* Country, *during this month, by* HORACE WATERS & SON, No. 481 Broadway, than ever before offered in New-York. Agents wanted *for the sale of* Waters' Celebrated Pianos, Concerto *and* Orchestral Organs. Illustrated Catalogues mailed. Great inducements to the trade. A large discount to Ministers, Churches, Schools, Lodges, &c.

CHURCH PIPE-ORGANS.—W. H. DAVIS & SON, No. 40 Downing st., have just finished, and have for sale, several very superior-toned organs, ten and twelve stops, with pedal bass, sixteen feet; one, two rows of keys, twenty stops, pedal bass, sixteen feet; also, second-hand parlor organ, eight stops.

A LARGE STOCK OF PIANOS.

SQUARE AND UPRIGHT, to rent or sell cheap; rent allowed on purchases. Call at M. M. MERRELL'S, No. 8 Union square, (No. 165 4th av.)

LIGHTE & ERNST.—OLD HOUSE OF LIGHTE, Newton & Bradbury, established 1840, have removed to No. 12 East 14th st. Pianos for sale and to let cheap, also on easy monthly payments.

S. X. BALL & CO., NO. 15 EAST 14TH ST.—Grand, square, and upright pianos; Chickering's, Steinway's, Weber's, and others; also, cabinet or parlor organs low for cash, on installments and for rent.

INSTRUCTION.

ANTHON GRAMMAR SCHOOL,

NO. 252 MADISON AV., (38th st.)

School hours, 9:30 A. M. to 2:30 P. M.

Departments—Primary, Junior, and Senior English, Junior and Senior Classical, Modern Languages, and Drawing.

Second term begins Feb. 1.

CHARLIER INSTITUTE

FOR BOYS AND YOUNG GENTLEMEN,
NOS. 126 AND 128 EAST 24TH ST.
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL.
PROF. ELIE CHARLIER.

GROVE HALL, NEW-HAVEN, CONN.

SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES.
Established 1820.
Winter recess ends Jan. 6.
For circulars address
E. A. KINGSLEY, M. A., Principal.

JACKSON MILITARY INSTITUTE,

Tarrytown, N. Y. Established 1857,
Address Rev. F. J. JACKSON, M. A., Principal.

COLLEGE FOR YOUNG LADIES, BORDENtown, N. J.—Thorough instruction. Healthful and beautiful location. One of the most carefully conducted and best sustained institutions in the State. For terms, &c., address Rev. JOHN H. BRAKELEY, Ph. D.

PAINE'S BUSINESS COLLEGE, NO. 62 BOWery, Up-town College, No. 1,282 Broadway.—Young men taught book-keeping, arithmetic, spelling; foreigners English; backward students privately advanced; 24 writing lessons, $2 50.

A FEW YOUNG LADIES AS BOARDING PUPILS are received by the Misses BUCKNALL, at their suburban residence, New-Brunswick, N. J.

A SCHOOL FOR SALE IN THE UPPER PART of the City on the East side. For particulars address J. J., Station H.

LITTLE BOYS ADMITTED TO YONKERS MILITARY INSTITUTE. Box No. 654 Yonkers, N. Y.

CLAVERACK College and H. R. Inst., at Claverack, N. Y. 20 instructors. ALONZO FLACK, Ph. D., Pres.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY. TO-NIGHT. AIDA.

Aida.

NINTH (9TH) SUBSCRIPTION NIGHT.
THIS (Friday) EVENING, March 13, at 8,
Last performance of
VERDI'S MASTERWORK.

AIDA! AIDA! AIDA!

With its Colossal Chorus, Gorgeous Mise en Scene, New Scenery, Costumes, Properties, &c., &c.

With the following brilliant cast:

AIDA, an Ethiopian Slave.........Mlle. OSTAVA TORRIANI
AMNERIS.........Miss ANNIE LOUISE CARY
RADAMES.........Signor ITALO CAMPANINI
AMONASRO.........Signor DEL PUENTE
RAMFIS.........Signor NANNETTI
THE KING.........Signor SCOLARA

GRAND CHORUS AND ORCHESTRA.

Musical Director and Conductor.........Signor E. MUZIO

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, March 14, at 1:30 P. M.,
SECOND GRAND NILSSON MATINEE.
LUCIA DI LAMMERMOOR.

Mme. CHRISTINE NILSSON.........as.........Lucia
CAPOUL, MAUREL, SCOLARA, &c.

MONDAY EVENING, March 16, NILSSON.
LES HUGUENOTS!

Mme. CHRISTINE NILSSON.........as.........Valentine

WEDNESDAY EVENING, March 18, NILSSON.
ELEVENTH (11TH) SUBSCRIPTION NIGHT.

NOTICE.—Prices for MATINEE: Admission, $2; reserved seats, $1 extra, (all parts.)

Seats and boxes for all the above now at the Academy; also, at No. 701 Broadway and No. 114 Broadway.

In active preparation, and will shortly be produced, Richard Wagner's opera, in three acts,

LOHENGRIN.

ACADEMY. NILSSON MATINEE.

SECOND (2d) GRAND NILSSON MATINEE,
TO-MORROW, (SATURDAY,) March 14, at 1:30 P. M.,
(doors open at 12:30.)
LUCIA DI LAMMERMOOR.

Mme. CHRISTINE NILSSON.........as.........LUCIA
CAPOUL, MAUREL, SCOLARA, &c., &c.
Grand Chorus and Orchestra.

Musical Director and Conductor......Signor E. MUZIO

Admission, $2; Reserved Seats (all parts) $1 extra.

Seats now at Academy, also Nos. 701 and 114 Broadway.

WALLACK'S.

Proprietor and Manager.........Mr. LESTER WALLACK

Doors open at 7:30—Commence at 8 o'clock.

TWENTIETH WEEK OF THE COMEDY SERIES.
MONDAY, MARCH 9, 1874,
AND EVERY EVENING UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE,
Colman's comedy, in five acts, entitled the
HEIR AT LAW.

Lord Duberly.........Mr. John Gilbert
Dr. Pangloss, LL. D., A. S. S.........Mr. John Brougham
Dick Dowlass.........Mr. Edward Arnott
Zekiel Homespun.........Mr. Harry Beckett
Steadfast.........Mr. J. W. Carroll
Kenrick.........Mr. E. M. Holland
Henry Moreland.........Mr. W. J. Ferguson
Cicely Homespun.........Miss Jeffreys-Lewis
Lady Duberly.........Mme. Ponisi
Caroline Dormer.........Miss Dora Goldthwaite

HEIR AT LAW MATINEE SATURDAY, AT 1:30.

MONDAY NEXT, March 16, Sheridan's comedy of

THE RIVALS

will be presented. Also, in rehearsal for speedy and careful production, Mr. Lester Wallack's comic drama of

CENTRAL PARK,

and the military drama, entitled

THE VETERAN.

NO. 624. OLYMPIC. NO. 624.

VAUDEVILLE AND NOVELTY THEATRE.
Opens 7. Curtain 7:45.
NEW ERA OF MIRTH AND MUSIC.
SUCCESS UNPARALLELED.
ANOTHER CHANGE OF PROGRAMME.

The renowned Berger Family in new acts and musical novelties.	The world's greatest humorist, Sol Smith Russell, showing the funny side of humanity.	The peerless character artists, J. McAndrews, Sheridan and Mack, in roaring varieties.	The inimitable specialists, Mlle. Gazetta, Cora Adrienne, Minnie Madden, Russian Gymnasts.

A host of popular artists. Every EVENING and WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY MATINEES, 2 o'clock. Concluding with J. J. McCloskey's new sensational local drama of THE ARABS OF NEW-YORK. Admission, Family Circle, 30 cents; Dress Circle and Parquet, 50 cents; Reserved Seats, Balcony, and Orchestra, $1.

COLOSSEUM.

BROADWAY AND 35TH ST.
Open from 1 to 5, and 7 to 10 P. M.
LAST WEEKS OF
PARIS BY MOONLIGHT.

After Easter Monday it will be positively replaced with the new and gorgeous pictorial illusion by Danson & Sons, now arrived, of

LONDON IN 1874, BY NIGHT,

with the extraordinary effects of moving figures and water, with moonlight, gas-light, storm, and lightning.

During the present week the entertainments in the Lectorium will be varied by the renowned

PRAEGER FAMILY

in their unique musical novelties.

Admission $1; no extras.

WOOD'S MUSEUM. BENEFITS.

AFTERNOON AT 2. BENEFIT of Mr. WILLIAM MARDEN, the dramas of HUNTING A TURTLE, and NIMBLE JIM.

EVENING AT 8, BENEFIT and last night but one of ALICE HARRISON, in the local drama, BERTHA, THE SEWING-MACHINE GIRL.

A host of volunteers appear for Mr. MARDEN.
THE BERTHA MATINEE ON SATURDAY
WILL OFFER AS A FREE GIFT
A $125 CABINET SEWING-MACHINE.

For full particulars see bills of the house.

NIBLO'S GARDEN. MAYO.

SPLENDID SUCCESS.
The brilliant young American actor,
Mr. FRANK MAYO,
in the charming Idyl of the far West,
DAVY CROCKETT.
Miss ROSA RAND as ELEANOR VAUGHAN.

Press and public unite in proclaiming this one of the best and purest dramas ever produced on the stage.

SATURDAY MATINEE at 1:30.

WANTED—TEN OR MORE TICKETS, WITH GOOD seats, for the Young Ladies' Christian Association Concert at the Academy, Tuesday evening.

CHICKERING & SONS., 14th st.

LECTURES.

COOPER UNION.

FREE LECTURES FOR THE PEOPLE.

In the great hall, at 8 P. M. On SATURDAY, March 14, the lecture will be delivered by SIMON STERNE, Esq., on MUNICIPAL GOVERNMENT.

Tickets can be had gratis at the office of the Cooper Union, and at the book stores of Brentano, Union square, and D. Van Nostrand, No. 23 Murray st.

ABRAM S. HEWITT, Secretary.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE THAT ON THE 10th day of March, A. D., 1874, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of JOSEPH R. FERRER, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at Nos. 12 and 14 John st., in the City of New York, before Edgar Ketchum, Esq., Register, on the 25th day of March, A. D., 1874, at 12 o'clock M.

OLIVER FISKE, United States Marshal,
As Messenger, Southern District of New-York.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of MARCUS E. HARRIS, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said court, by Marcus E. Harris, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 1st day of April, 1874, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the office of Mr. Henry Wilder Allen, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 152 Broadway, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 5th day of March, 1874. GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

mh13-law3wF*

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the District of New-Jersey.—In the matter of the MOORE CAR-WHEEL COMPANY, bankrupts.—In bankruptcy.—At Jersey City, the 11th day of February, A. D. 1874.—The undersigned hereby give notice of their appointment as Trustees of the Moore Car-wheel Company, of Jersey City, in the County of Hudson, and State of New-Jersey, on creditors' petition of Percival Roberts and G. Theodore Roberts, by the District Court of the United States for the District of New-Jersey.

FREDERICK WOOD,
JOSIAH F. BAILLEY,
ALEXANDER MORRISON,
Trustees.

ALEX. MORRISON, Trustee, corner Greene and Pearl streets, Jersey City. mh6-law3wF*

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of CHARLES C. LIMA and ALBERT W. POWELL, bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.—Southern District of New-York, ss.—At the City of New-York, the 15th day of December, 1873, the undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate and effects of Charles C. Lima and Albert W. Powell, of the City of New-York, in said district, who were on the 25th day of October, A. D. 1873, adjudged bankrupts upon their creditors' petition by the District Court of the United States for the said Southern District of New-York. GILBERT D. HANCOX, Assignee.

f27-law3wF*

NO. 4,604.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JOHN H. TRIPLER, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Before Mr. Henry Wilder Allen, Register in Bankruptcy.—Southern District of New-York, ss.: At the City of New-York, the 7th day of March, 1874. To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of John H. Tripler, of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon the petition of his creditors by the District Court of said district.

mh6-law3wF* ROBERT JOHNSTON, Assignee.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED State for the Southern District of New-York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of JAMES B. HALSEY, bankrupt.—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate of James B. Halsey, of New-York City, in the County and State of New-York, in said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York City, March 12, 1874.

FRANCIS C. BOWMAN, Assignee,
mh13-law3wF* No. 7 Beekman st., New-York City.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—DISTRICT OF NEW-JERSEY, ss.: At Newark, on the 4th day of March, A. D. 1874.—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of AARON A. EINSTEIN, of Newark, in the County of Essex and State of New-Jersey, within said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon creditors' petition by the District Court of said district.

E. N. MILLER, Assignee, &c.,
mh6-law3wF* No. 782 Broad st., Newark, N. J.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—DISTRICT OF NEW-JERSEY, ss.: At Newark, on the 4th day of March, A. D. 1874. —The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of JOHN M. HALL, of Bayonne, in the County of Hudson and State of New-Jersey, within said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.

E. N. MILLER, Assignee, &c.,
mh6-law3wF* No. 782 Broad street, Newark, N. J.

AMUSEMENTS.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.

Admission 50 cents. Reserved Seats 50 cents and $1 extra. Family Circle 30 cents. [illegible] MATINEE begins at 1:30. Evening begins at 8.

THE ROUND OF PLEASURE

FOR FOX'S FAREWELL NIGHTS!

1. The great FOX specialty, "JACK HARKAWAY AT SEA," with Mr. G. L. FOX in the principal part.
2. The matchless WILSON BROTHERS.
3. MARTENS FAMILY'S sweet Tyrolean Ballads.
4. World's CHAMPION SKATERS.
5. Professor Davis' school of TRAINED DOGS.
6. Charming descriptive ballet, introducing the RIGL SISTERS, and entitled "THE FAIRY HOME."
7. The Wilson Brothers' PYRAMID SOMERSAULTS.
8. The Martens' CAT DUET.
9. This superb entertainment crowned and terminated by FOX'S irresistibly comic pantomime,

HUMPTY DUMPTY AT SCHOOL.

HUMPTY DUMPTY, (last times,).........Mr. G. L. FOX
Schoolmaster.........Mr. C. K. Fox

FAREWELL FOX MATINEE TO-MORROW AT 1:30.

MONDAY, MARCH 16, engagement of the entire MARTINETTI FAMILY of Pantomimists, 10 in number.

SUNDAY NEXT, March 15,
SIXTH COLOSSAL OPERATIC CONCERT.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE. SUNDAY.

IMPORTANT STATEMENT.

The management begs to announce that the inducements to HENRI WIENIAWSKI, Europe's greatest violinist, to forego his contemplated visit to Havana and South American cities have happily been effective. That eminent artist will, therefore, appear at each of the series of COLOSSAL OPERATIC CONCERTS, including the SIXTH, on next SUNDAY EVENING, the 15th inst.

Beyond this important engagement for the latter occasion are that of the entire famous GILMORE'S TWENTY-SECOND REGIMENT BAND of sixty-five pieces and the whole GERMAN GRAND OPERA COMPANY and a full chorus of male and female voices. The programme, now being arranged, may well be anticipated as one of the most magnificent of the season.

THE SALE OF SEATS

begins TO-DAY at the box-office. Admission, 50 cents; reserved seats, 50 cents and $1 extra.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.

28th st., near Broadway. Begins at 8; over at 10:30.

Mr. AUGUSTIN DALY.........Proprietor and Manager

EVERY NIGHT
UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE,
Mr. W. S. Gilbert's great comedy of life,

CHARITY.

Received nightly with such alternate raptures of laughter, applause and tears, and so much enthusiasm, at the fall of the curtain on every act, by crowded, fashionable and delighted audiences, as to compel the postponement of all novelties until every one has seen this truly great and intense drama.

MAGNIFICENT NEW SCENERY, ELABORATE COSTUMES, and the following cast:

Dr. Athelney.........Mr. CHAS. FISHER
Ted Athelney.........Mr. D. H. HARKINS
Mr. Smailey.........Mr. FRANK HARDENBERG
Fred. Smailey.........Mr. GEO. CLARKE
Mr. Fitz Partington.........Mr. JAMES LEWIS
Mr. Skinner.........Mr. W. DAVIDGE
The Butler.........Mr. FRANK CHAPMAN
Mrs. Van Brugh.........Miss ADA DYAS
Eve.........Miss SARA JEWETT
Ruth Tredgett.........Miss FANNY DAVENPORT
Caroline.........Miss GRIFFITHS

ACT I.—A Brand from the Burning!
ACT III.—Hunted Down!!
ACT IV.—The Tramp and her Protectress are Quits.

CHARITY MATINEE
SATURDAY, AT HALF-PAST ONE.

LYCEUM THEATRE, 14TH ST. AND 6TH AV.

CHARLES CHAMBERLAIN, JR.........Lessee and Manager
FRENCH OPERA BOUFFE—IMMENSE SUCCESS.
C. A. CHIZZOLA.........Director

Mlle. MARIE AIMEE'S
FAREWELL TO NEW-YORK.
EVERY EVENING,
The successful Parisian sensation,
LA FILLE DE MME. ANGOT.

Mlle. AIMEE.........as.........Clairette Angot
Grand Chorus and Orchestra; New Scenery.
Musical Conductor.........M. C. VON OHELE

General admission, $1; reserved seats, 50 cents and $1 extra; gallery, 50 cents; second balcony, 75 cents.

SATURDAY, MARCH 14,
ONLY MATINEE OF LA FILLE DE MME. ANGOT,
SEATS SECURED SIX DAYS IN ADVANCE.

BOOTH'S THEATRE. Lessee, J. B. BOOTH.

LAST TWO NIGHTS OF
JANAUSCHEK,
who will be supported by
MR. MILNES LEVICK
And the full strength of the Dramatic Company.
SATURDAY MATINEE,
HENRY VIII.

QUEEN KATHARINE.........MME. JANAUSCHEK

FRIDAY AND SATURDAY EVENINGS, 13TH AND 14TH,
CHESNEY WOLD.

MONDAY EVENING, MARCH 16,
DION BOUCICAULT, COLLEEN BAWN.

Seats secured in advance at the theatre, and at the music store of C. H. Ditson & Co., No. 711 Broadway.

NEW-YORK STADT THEATRE.

GRAND GERMAN OPERA.

The public is most respectfully informed that Mme. PAULINE LUCCA has entirely recovered from her indisposition. She will positively appear

MONDAY EVENING, MARCH 16,

in her unsurpassable rôle of

AZUCENA, in the opera of IL TROVATORE.

POPULAR PRICES.

DAN BRYANT'S MINSTRELS. 23D ST.

Every evening at 8. Saturday matinée at 2. Crowded with fashionable and delighted audiences. Two hours' fun. All new acts. Dan Bryant, Unsworth, Eugene, Hart, Reed, Seymour.

PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.

FIFTH CONCERT,
SATURDAY EVENING, MARCH 14, AT 8 O'CLOCK.
GENERAL REHEARSAL,
FRIDAY, MARCH 13, AT 2:30 P. M.
ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

Miss ANTONIA HENNE, Contralto.
Mr. EMILE GUYON, Pianist.
GRAND ORCHESTRA OF 100 PERFORMERS.
Herr CARL BERGMANN, Conductor.

EXHIBITION OF 150 SUPERB PAINTINGS, belonging to Mr. Charles L. Frost, now open at Somerville Art Gallery, No. 82 5th av.

The entire receipts of the exhibition for the benefit of St. John's Guild.

MR. TRENOR GIVES A RECEPTION DANSANTE THIS (Friday) EVENING, 13th inst., at 8. Cards at Lyric Hall, No. 723 6th av.

AUCTION SALES.

BARGAINS IN FURNITURE.

The undersigned respectfully calls the attention of his friends and the public generally to his large and elegant stock of furniture, which he is offering at greatly reduced prices. His connection with some of the largest furniture houses in Paris and Vienna, and his facilities for manufacturing, enable him to sell cheaper than any house in the City. Parties who contemplate furnishing are invited to call and examine this large and varied stock, manufactured expressly for retail trade from new designs by the most prominent artists.

The stock embraces new designs in

DRAWING-ROOM SUITES,
CHAMBER SUITES,
PARLOR SUITES,
BUFFETS AND DRESSING-CASES,
MANTEL AND PIER GLASSES,
CURTAINS AND LAMBREQUINS,
UPHOLSTERY GOODS, &c., &c.

A. LOWENBEIN,

No. 262 HUDSON ST., and Nos. 48 and 50 DOMINICK ST.

Eighth avenue cars pass the door, and Sixth avenue cars within one block.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

FURNITURE—THIS DAY,

CONTINUATION OF THE TRUSTEE'S SALE OF
ELEGANT FURNITURE,
in the mansion NO. 8 WEST 16TH ST.
at 10:30 A. M., by
A. J. BLEECKER, SON & WHITE, No. 35 PINE ST.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.—Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JAMES B. HALSEY, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that the undersigned, assignee of the estate and effects of the above-named bankrupt, will sell at public auction, at the sales-rooms of E. T. Hazell & Co., auctioneers, No. 94 Reade street, in the City of New-York, on the 24th day of March, 1874, at 10:30 o'clock A. M., a lot of hardware and railway supplies, consisting of crowbars, hammers, picks, about 200 dozen pick-handles, 2 dozen long-handled shovels, 1 anvil, and other hardware; also, 2 mahogany desks, and a Herring safe in good condition.—Dated March 12, 1874.

F. C. BOWMAN, Assignee, No. 7 Beekman street.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New-York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of BERNHARD MARKS and JACOB GOLDENHORN, bankrupts.—The undersigned gives notice that he will sell at public auction on the 18th day of March, A. D. 1874, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at the store numbered 341 Grand street, in the City of New-York, the store fixtures and entire stock of merchandise, consisting of millinery, &c., belonging to the estate of said bankrupts now contained in said store.—Dated March 6, 1874.

J. D. ADAMS, Assignee of said Bankrupts.

EDWARD M. BROWN, Auctioneer.

BY BROWN & SECCOMB.—THIS DAY, (FRIDAY,) March 13, at 12 o'clock, within their store, fresh Palermo Oranges and Lemons, cargo Creole; can be seen on Pier No. 7 East River. Also, fresh Valencia and Palermo Oranges and Lemons, landing ex steam-ship Calabria; can be seen on Cunard Dock, Jersey City. 362 barrels Almeria Grapes, landing.

FURNITURE.

WEEKLY OR MONTHLY PAYMENTS for FURNITURE, CARPETS, and BEDDING, at B. M. COWPERTHWAITE & CO.'S, Nos. 155 and 157 Chatham st. An immense stock and low prices.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S

PRIVATE CLASSES FOR DANCING,
No. 212 5th av., corner 26th st.
Pupils can commence at any time.
Send for circular.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

BY SPECIAL REQUEST OF LADIES, REV. Dr. ARMITAGE will repeat his lecture on the question, "Shall Women Speak in Religious Assemblies?" THIS AFTERNOON, at 3:30 o'clock, in the Fifth Avenue Baptist Church, 46th st. and 5th av. Both ladies and gentlemen are invited.

ALBANY.

THE LATE CHARLES SUMNER AND EX-PRESIDENT FILLMORE.

ACTION OF THE LEGISLATURE—THE RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED—ADDRESSES.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

ALBANY, March 12.—In the Senate to-day Mr. Beebe, on behalf of the committee appointed to draft resolutions in regard to the death of the late Charles Sumner, reported the following:

"The Assembly having received, with profound grief, the intelligence of the death of Charles Sumner, does, in becoming recognition of the purity of character, devoted patriotism, and noble services of the illustrious deceased, resolve,

That in his death the nation has been bereft of one of its ablest statesmen, freedom has lost a dauntless champion, and mankind been deprived of the services of one skilled to direct and strong to strike in the interest of humanity.

That while we bow in sorrowful submission to the dispensation with which our country has been visited, we rejoice that in the grand achievement of his life, and in the noble record he has left, we have an heritage which will perpetuate his memory forever."

In moving the resolutions, Mr. Beebe said:

MR. SPEAKER: It has been said that the degree of advancement in civilization and refinement to which a nation has attained is justly indicated by the respect and reverence it pays to the memory of its worthy dead. If this be so then in no other way can the people of this country more honor themselves than in doing honor to the memory of Charles Sumner. Sincere in purpose and earnest in effort he towered an intellectual giant foremost among the scholars, statesmen, and patriots of the age in which he lived.

It may not be expected that in the career of such a man each individual act will address itself to the approval of his countrymen, but we can with pride contemplate the grandeur of his character, and recognize in him one of these devoted champions of right who, where he considered the line of justice to be drawn, was ever there to plant his foot with firmness, and perish rather than recede therefrom a single step; and, while we view him in this character, we are impressed that he stands in the history of the world as some inimitable hand might strive to make a Paul or an Apollo stand. I am instructed, Sir, to move that the resolutions be made a special order for Wednesday evening next at 7:30 o'clock.

The motion was adopted, and the resolutions were made the special order for Wednesday next.

THE LATE PRESIDENT FILLMORE.

The committee appointed to prepare resolutions in reference to the death of the late Ex-President Fillmore, presented the following:

Whereas, The inexorable laws of Providence have called in its appointed time the last but one of the Ex-Presidents of this Union to pass from the life to the physical death assured to all mortals; and

Whereas, It is fitting that all the people, and especially the assembled representatives of his nation and State, do mark the event of the death of one of its distinguished citizens and office-bearer with suitable and appropriate comments on our loss, and a just and true appreciation of the virtues, ability, and services of a chief Magistrate of the nation,

Resolved, That we mourn with the nation the loss of a son of New-York whose public course for nearly half a century has been marked by unyielding integrity, faithful discharge of duty and great ability.

Resolved, That the resolutions be signed by the Speaker and Clerk of this Assembly, officially, and transmitted to the family of the deceased as a token of our sympathy for their and the nation's bereavement.

Resolved, That this House do now adjourn for the day.

In speaking to the resolution Mr. Alvord said:

MR. SPEAKER: I do not feel, Sir, prepared at this time to indulge in any very extended remarks. I conceive that the resolutions say that all that can possibly be said upon this subject. We all know that as far as regards the illustrious dead he has been a marked example of the benefits and advantages of a free country and the education of its people. Commencing with the plow—poor so far as poverty of riches is concerned—and undertaking in his early years to overcome all the obstacles in his way, successful in those undertakings step by step advancing up the ladder of fame, he at last reached the highest point of ambition to any citizen of the United States of America. He justly merited all that hath been bestowed upon him by a grateful people.

While so far forth as regards his career there may be differences of opinion with reference to the course that has been pursued by him in great public matters, no man will dare say that he did anything in an official position but what commended itself to his honest judgment and conviction. His name and fame, Sir, will go down with the roll of those who have had high places in this our country, equal and the peer to them all.

I did not desire to address this Assembly at this time, but I am reminded, Sir, that "in the midst of life we are in death," and I thought that it might be appropriate for me, who have lived so long upon this earth as to reach, with the exception of the first President of the United States down to this the last one who has died—only one Ex-President living and the President living and now governing and ruling over this country—to reach back, and that I have noticed the obituary notices of each and every one of those Presidents, and here we are a country today an hundred years old, and with a long array of Presidents given to the people by their own choice, and here I stand the living monument of the fact that within the short space of life which I have lived I have seen all except one of those who have departed, so far forth as I could see by the public prints, seen them laid in the grave.

Sir, I hope and trust that the resolutions expressive of the feelings of this House upon this question will receive the unanimous vote of this Assembly.

Mr. Lincoln seconded the motion with the following remarks:

MR. SPEAKER: The distinguished citizen already referred to was a citizen of the City of Buffalo. Another distinguished citizen, a resident of that place and a member of this House, is absent in attendance upon the funeral. I hold in my hand the remarks that our friend Alberger would have made were he present upon this occasion, and I ask the unanimous consent of this House that they be considered as part of the proceedings of this House.

The remarks of Mr. Alberger where then presented as follows:

The deceased statesman, whose history is recalled by the resolutions now before us, exhibits, in a very remarkable degree, the grandeur and value of our American institutions, presenting the fact that to each citizen is opened the greatest honors and the noblest position man may attain to. No doubt it is the opportunity that furnishes the startling energy and persistent courage so universally found in our people.

Born a poor farmer's son, in the days when liberal education could only be obtained by the wealthier classes, compelled to labor, and to labor hard, under the most adverse circumstances, by dint of unceasing perseverance, by burning the midnight oil, he fitted himself for the practice of law.

Soon his clear, practical judgment and earnest devotion to his clients, gave him a large practice, and brought him prominently before the people.

The people elected him in 1828, 1829, and 1830 to the Legislature of the State.

He was elected to the House of Representatives in 1832, 1836, 1838, 1840, 1842.

He was nominated for Governor in 1843, but was not elected.

In 1847 he was elected Controller of the State.

In 1848 he was elected Vice President of the United States, and became President in 1850 by the death of President Taylor.

In all positions he discharged the duties with ability and strict fidelity.

As Member of Assembly, he made a record for close application, research, and care.

As Chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means of the House of Representatives, he acquired a national reputation.

In the position of Controller of the State, he demonstrated his financial abilities, and added to his previously well-earned reputation.

Then, as President, with his usual caution, prudence, and ripened judgment, he established for himself the reputation of a great statesman.

Such, briefly, was the political career of the farmer boy.

Mr. Fillmore was easily approached, always affable and kind. In private life he was surrounded and beloved by a large circle of earnest friends. He was truly "an honest man, the noblest work of God."

In common with our countrymen, we deplore and mourn his loss, and hope that over his grave the perfume of Spring's earliest flowers will longest linger, and the storms of Winter fall most gently there.

An address was also made by Mr. Smith Weed, when the Senate adopted the resolutions unanimously by a rising vote.

THE FACTORY BILL.

The bill for the protection of factory children, originally introduced in the Assembly by Mr. Wagstaff, came up to-day on its final passage, and was recommitted for amendment by a very decisive vote. It was immediately reported back as amended in the Senate, and was then passed. It is as follows:

SECTION 1. No child under the age of ten years shall be employed for hire in any manufactory or mechanical shop, or at any manufacturing work within this State, under a penalty of $5 for every day during any part of which any such child shall be so employed, to be paid by the employer. Any parent, guardian, or other person authorizing such employment, or making a false return of the age of a child with a view to such employment, shall be liable to a penalty of $20.

SEC. 2. No child under the age of fourteen years shall be employed in any manufactory, or in any mechanical or manufacturing shop, or at any manufacturing work within the State, for more than sixty hours in one week, or on Christmas Day, or on the Fourth of July, or on Thanksgiving Day, under a penalty of $10 for each offense, to be paid by the employer.

SEC. 3. Every factory building more than two stories in height shall have a proper and suitable fire-escape, and all trap-doors or elevators, and all main and line shafting operated by steam, water or other motive power, in rooms or places in a factory in which operatives are employed, or through which they have to pass, shall be properly protected during all the time when such doors are open and while such shafting and elevators are in motion, under a penalty of $10, to be paid by the owner of such machinery or the employer of such operatives, for each day during which the same shall be so unprotected.

SEC. 4. All suits for penalties under this act shall be brought within sixty days after commission of the offense, and may be brought by the District Attorney of the county, by the School Commissioners, by the Trustees of Public Schools, or the Commissioners of Charities, before any Justice of the Peace, or any Justice's court, or any court of record, and the penalties recovered shall be paid to the school fund of the district in which such factory is located.

SEC. 5. This act shall take effect on and after the 1st day of July next.

THE NEW-YORK RAILWAY COMPANY.

In 1871 the Legislature chartered the New-York Railway Company, who proposed to solve the rapid-transit problem. The incorporators, however, failed to avail themselves of the privileges conferred upon them. Mr. Murray to-day introduced a bill on their behalf, which extends the time for the construction of the road. It is, perhaps, hardly necessary to state that the company demands that the City of New-York should guarantee the interest on their bonds.

ANOTHER THIRTY-FOURTH STREET RAILROAD.

A bill was introduced to-day by Mr. Healey authorizing the construction of a railroad through Thirty-fourth street. The following is the route: Commencing at the ferry at Thirty-fourth street and East River, thence along Thirty-fourth street to the Hudson River, also from the intersection of East Thirty-fourth street and Madison avenue, thence through and along Madison avenue to Forty-second street to Ninth avenue, and thence through and along Ninth avenue to West Thirty-fourth street. The incorporators are William King, Edward A. Boyd, John R. Platt, Thos. A. Bunker, David Bukner, Stimpson Stacy, Alexander Perry, James R. Davies, James R. Cosgrove, Warren Soule, Charles Hitchcock, and James Lee.

CLOSING STREETS.

Mr. O'Callaghan introduced an act which provides that it shall be the duty of the Assessors of the City of New-York, upon written application of the owner of any land, building, or structure damaged by the closing up of any street or avenue, to make a full estimate of such damages and a written award thereof, which award shall be a debt against the Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty of New-York, and be paid by the Controller within four months from the filing of the award.

GAS.

Mr. Lincoln introduced a bill which provides that the Mayor of the City of New-York shall appoint a Commissioner of illuminating gas and gas-meters. The duties of the Commissioner are to see that the gas supplied to the citizens is of good quality, and that no frauds or extortions are practiced by the companies. The salary of the Commissioner is fixed at $5,000 per annum.

THE BROOKLYN CITY RAILROADS.

Mr. Berri, of Kings, has introduced a bill which will be well received among the night-workers of New-York who reside in Brooklyn. It is a measure compelling the city railroads of Brooklyn to run cars at intervals of fifteen and thirty minutes throughout the night, the leading lines to run at the shorter intervals. Large numbers of people who work until 3 A. M. in the City are residents of Brooklyn, and are compelled nearly every night to wait a dreary hour or more at the Fulton or Grand Street Ferries, or else trudge homeward on foot.

MORNING SESSION OF THE SENATE.

Most of this morning's session of the Senate was devoted to a consideration of bills in Committee of the Whole. After a little more than an hour had been consumed in this and other routine business, on motion of Senator Jacobs, and in respect to the memory of Ex-President Fillmore, a recess was taken until 7:30 o'clock this evening.

THE STATE TAX IN NEW-YORK CITY.

The Finance Committee, to which was recommitted the bill relating to the collection and payment of the State tax in the City of New-York, after a consultation with Controller Green, reported a bill which provides that, for the purpose of enabling the City and County of New-York to make payment of the quota of the State tax imposed upon them at the same time or times that other counties of the State are or may be required to make payment by law, the Controller of the City of New-York is hereby authorized and required, unless the money for the payment of the same shall have been provided for, to issue revenue bonds for such amounts as may from time to time become necessary to meet such quota, at not less than their par value, and for such periods and at such rates of interest as the said Controller shall determine, not exceeding seven per cent. per annum, and from the proceeds thereof to pay to the State Treasurer the amount of taxes which the Controller of the State shall have appointed according to law. The amount of said taxes for any fiscal year shall be levied and collected in the same manner as in other cities, and the money collected shall be applied to the redemption of the revenue bonds as issued.

The bonds authorized to be issued in pursuance of the law of 1873 shall be designated New-York County bonds for the sinking fund deficiency, shall be issued as therein provided, or the Controller of the City may, in lieu thereof, issue the same for a term not exceeding thirty years from this date. In the issue of said bonds there shall be included the sum of $255,107 14, the amount of interest which has accrued on the amount of tax for which the said bonds are authorized. If said bonds shall be issued for a period not exceeding five years, to provide the means for paying the same at their maturity the said Controller may issue other bonds of said County for a like amount, at a rate of interest not exceeding seven per cent. per annum, for a period not exceeding thirty years, and the Board of Supervisors are authorized to raise by tax in each year, commencing in the year 1876, a sum equal to one-tenth of the principal of said bonds, to be paid to the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, to be kept for the payment of said bonds at or before their maturity. The tax and interest referred to shall be paid to the State Treasurer on or before the 15th of April, 1874.

SENATE NOTES.

Senator Ledwith will to-morrow introduce a bill providing that the Common Council and the Sinking Fund Commissioners of the City of New-York shall be empowered at their discretion to sell franchises to persons or corporations desirous of constructing street-railroads within the City limits.

Senator Cole to-day reported favorably on the concurrent resolution which proposes to amend the Constitution in relation to funding the canal and general fund debt.

THE GILBERT ELEVATED RAILROAD.

Senator Madden introduced a bill which provides that the Gilbert Elevated Railway Company shall have one and a half years additional time to construct the road to Forty-second street, six months additional time to construct to Fifty-ninth street, one year additional to Eighty-sixth street, and six months' additional time to complete the road to the Harlem River.

EVENING SESSION OF THE SENATE.

There was a very full attendance in the Senate this evening, as it was generally understood that the session would be devoted to general orders, and many Senators had bills from their respective districts which they desired worked forward. The only important one ordered to a third reading was that which reappropriates $200,000 to the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company, lessees of the New-York and Canada Railroad. The time for the completion of the road on the west side of Lake Champlain, as designated in the bill passed some three years ago, was April 30, 1874, and as the road will not be completed until about the 1st of July, the $200,000 appropriated in the original bill will lapse unless the act now before the Legislature becomes a law before that date. Senator Jacobs introduced a bill which gives general satisfaction to residents of Brooklyn, as it aims to furnish them with gas at cheaper rates.

THE PRO RATA FREIGHT BILL.

The Senate Railroad Committee, this afternoon, continued the hearing in relation to the Pro Rata Freight bill now pending. Mr. E. D. Worcester appeared for the New-York Central Railroad Company, and Mr. Stern for the Cheap Transportation Association.

THE VANDERBILT RAPID TRANSIT ROAD.

Mr. Buckhout, Chief Engineer of the New-York Central and Harlem Railroad, appeared before the Committee on Railroads this afternoon, and gave a detailed explanation of the plan, mode of construction, &c., of the rapid transit road proposed to be built by the New-York and Harlem Railroad. The road is to be an elevated one, erected in the middle of the streets and avenues through which it passes. The structure will be sustained by columns of wrought iron, sixteen feet apart. Mr. Chauncey Depew also spoke in favor of the bill, and said that the corporation would build the road if granted the charter. Mr. Buckhout thinks that a road could be constructed in about a year.

THE THIRD AMENDMENT TO THE CONSTITUTION.

The Judiciary Committee of the House are about to report the third amendment to the Constitution, with the obnoxious section, precluding the redistricting of the Senatorial districts, omitted.

QUO WARRANTO PROCEEDINGS.

Judge Flanagan, of the Tenth Judicial District, (Westchester,) is here, to argue before the Attorney General a novel question in regard to the right of that official to consent to quo warranto proceedings in cases where informal irregularities are alleged to exist in elections. He cited the well-known case of The People vs. Cook, which Attorney General Pratt considered conclusive.

JAMES C. KING CONVICTED.

HE IS FOUND GUILTY OF MURDER IN THE SECOND DEGREE—SENTENCE TO BE PRONOUNCED TO-DAY.

Yesterday morning at 10:45 o'clock, the jury re-empaneled on the trial of James C. King for the murder of Anthony F. O'Neil, turned into court, but contrary to the expectation of those who were present, did not render a verdict, but merely asked for further instructions. They inquired whether a juror had a right, for the sake of meeting the views of other jurors, and coming to an agreement, to descend from a higher to a lower grade of crime in good conscience. Judge Brady told them they could. The next question was whether they had the power to find murder in the second degree. Judge Brady charged that they certainly had that power, but had no right on the evidence in the case to exercise it. The jury then retired. At 6:45 o'clock they again came into court, having been sent for by the Court, but they had not so far agreed to any verdict. Judge Brady said he would have to delay them a little while longer. He sent for them to ascertain whether there was any way in which he could assist them in coming to a conclusion. They knew that a case like the one they had to decide involved a great deal of expense, and that the charge preferred would have to be disposed of eventually by twelve intelligent men like them. They heard the whole case, which was ably tried, and there was no apparent reason why they should not agree. He informed them then that he could not discharge them; they should remain longer together, but what length of time that should be he would not say. He would not be doing his duty if he discharged them, but if he could assist them in any way he would be most happy to do so.

The foreman said they had all looked conscientiously into the case. In fact, they were agreed as to his guilt; but then the trouble was as to determining the degree of guilt.

Judge Brady here interrupted him by stating that they could not make known their conclusions. He told them that morning that they had a right by law to determine the degree of guilt. It was for them to decide.

The foreman said they were told they had the physical right.

Judge Brady replied that he told them, or meant to say to them, that according to the law they had a right to decide the degree of guilt, but that in accordance with the evidence they had not a right to find a verdict of murder in the second degree.

The foreman asked if they brought in a verdict which would be looked upon by the Court of Appeals as not in accordance with the evidence, whether it would be thrown aside.

Judge Brady answered that if the verdict was legal it could not be thrown aside. Whatever is legal cannot be set aside, and they had a perfect right to exercise all the power the law gave them. In fact they had a right to bring in a verdict of murder in the second degree if they thought it right.

The foreman here looked toward the other jurors and asked if they had anything to say.

Mr. Daw, the ninth juror, addressing the court, said, so far as he was concerned he knew they were all sworn to find a verdict on their oaths according to the evidence adduced. What he wanted to know was, could they stultify their oaths if they did not bring in a verdict in accordance with the evidence.

Judge Brady replied that the court did not ask them to stultify their oaths; but they had a legal right, notwithstanding the evidence admitted of a verdict of murder in the first degree, to bring in a verdict in the second degree. They were protected by law in this matter, and were not responsible to any one either.

At 6:45 o'clock the jury retired, and after an absence of eight minutes returned into court with a verdict of murder in the second degree.

The prisoner remained unmoved, and, in fact, appeared quite indifferent as the announcement was made.

At the request of Mr. Phelps the jury were polled, all giving assent to the verdict.

Mr. Phelps said he was satisfied the jury had discharged their duty conscientiously, and he assured the court it was an instance they rarely nowadays saw in a court of justice. He moved that sentence be pronounced upon the prisoner.

One of the junior counsel, on behalf of the prisoner, asked for a stay of sentence until this morning at 10 o'clock, owing to the absence of Mr. Beach.

There being no opposition to the request, Judge Brady postponed sentence until 10 o'clock this morning.

The foreman, on behalf of the jury, thanked the court for the consideration with which they had been dealt with, and the kind treatment shown them by those in whose charge they had been placed. The prisoner was then removed in custody to the Tombs.

THE BUREAU OF CHARITIES.

The regular weekly meeting of the committee of nine of the Bureau of Charities was held yesterday afternoon, at the office of the bureau, No. 66 Third avenue, Mr. Theodore Roosevelt presiding, and the majority of the committee present.

The Secretary presented an interesting report of a visit to the office of the Overseers of the Poor in the Charity Buildings of Boston, explaining the workings of the principal charity organizations of that city.

A communication was received from the Superintendent of the Free Labor Bureau, stating that for the last month, and since the establishment of the soup-houses and other places where applicants can receive food and lodging free, many persons have refused to work unless their demand for high wages was complied with, saying, "We don't care. We have plenty to eat and a place to sleep, and unless we get the wages we ask we will not work." Servants for general work demand $14 and $16 a month, and refuse $10 and $12. Last week there were calls for nine males, and only three orders could be filled, as the men demand $20 a month and board for ordinary farm labor, and the employers are only willing to pay from $12 to $15. Servant girls complain that it is not any of the Superintendent's business to advise them to take low wages in order to obtain a home. The Superintendent further states that this state of affairs brings the Free Labor Bureau into bad repute, and that the real evil is attributable to the establishment of the soup kitchens, free lodgings, and dormitories. The committee have received notification from the State Commissioners of Public Charities that after due investigation they have found the Juvenile Guardian Society to be an unnecessary institution, and the expenditures extravagant. A communication was read from Mr. C. L. Brace, of the Children's Aid Society, stating that although the object of the society is not to give direct assistance to any but children, it has relieved 600 families this Winter by the aid of money sent for that purpose. Accompanying the communication were the names of the persons relieved, which makes the total number of names now on the cards of the bureau 13,500.

Letters were read from Mr. William Cullen Bryant, Mr. Robert B. Minturn, and Mr. Chas. O'Conor, denying any connection with the management of the Society for the Education and Advancement of Young Seamen.

The second annual report of the New-York Provident Society, 1,202 Third avenue, was submitted, and referred to the Secretary, as the committee are anxious to obtain further information regarding the society before any action can be taken on it. A letter was received from Rev. Dr. Thomas G. Vermilye denying any connection with the Kipp's Bay mission. The committee has received communications from twenty of our leading citizens volunteering to defray the expenses of the bureau.

THE LAST STRIKE.

The strike among the boot and shoe makers has been reduced to the employes of four shops out of fourteen. Conflicting statements have been published concerning this last strike. The fact appears to be that the strike was not for a reduction of the hours of work, but to raise the scale of prices to the rate established before the financial troubles last Fall. About 300 men, chiefly bottom-makers, were on strike, of whom about sixty—the employes of the four shops referred to—hold out yet against the refusal of the employers to grant the increase required. The rest having obtained the increased demanded, have resumed their work. The average wages of these men all the year round it is stated, amounts to about $15 per week.

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

Ex-Sheriff Brennan is dangerously ill at his residence in Bloomingdale.

The receipts of cotton yesterday, as bulletined at the Cotton Exchange, were 3,793 bales.

The Municipal Committee on Retrenchment will meet at noon to-day, at the office of the Department of Buildings.

The German Women's Suffrage Association held a meeting at the Turn Hall last night, when the latest phases of the emancipation agitation were discussed.

Under the auspices of the New-York Liberal Club Prof. P. H. Van der Weyde will deliver a lecture this evening at Plimpton Hall on "The Chemistry of Light."

Mr. Wm. F. Barnard, Superintendent of the Five Points House of Industry, acknowledges the receipt of a generous donation from the employes of the Department of Public Works.

Rev. Dr. Armitage will repeat his lecture on the question "Shall Women Speak in Religious Assemblies?" this afternoon at 3:30 o'clock, in the Fifth Avenue Baptist Church, Forty-sixth street and Fifth avenue.

At the special meeting of the Chamber of Commerce yesterday afternoon, called for the purpose of electing a Pilot Commissioner, Capt. Ambrose Snow was chosen to that office for the next term of two years.

The French Emigration Society during the past month assisted thirty-nine French immigrants, who landed at Castle Garden in poor circumstances, at an expense of $73 53. Nineteen were placed in employment through the agency of the society.

On Tuesday next the representatives of the New-York Chamber of Commerce and other merchants will have a hearing before the Joint Committee of the Legislature, at Albany, on the Canal Funding amendment, in the Assembly Chamber.

Martin Kupper, a native of Paterson, N. J., was committed in $1,000 bail yesterday, by Justice Kilbreth, at Jefferson Market Police Court, on a charge of stealing $60 worth of human hair from Gustavus Rauchfuss, of No. 44 East Twelfth street.

The Société Culinaire Cosmopolite, an association of French hotel cooks, had a bal masque at Irving Hall, last night, which attracted a gay and festive assemblage. A feature of the affair was an artistic supper prepared by the members of the association.

Mary Schultz, aged nineteen, residing at No. 47 Market street, attempted to commit suicide, last evening, by jumping overboard from Pier No. 37 East River. She was rescued from drowning by Patrolman Gardiner, of the Seventh Precinct, and taken to her home.

German saloon-keepers held meetings yesterday in the Eighth, Eleventh, Thirteenth, and Twenty-first Wards, when organizations were formed for each district named, for the protection of the beer retail trade, on the plan recently adopted at a mass-meeting of saloon-keepers.

After April 1 the Anchor Line will dispatch three of their steamers a week to and from Glasgow, viz.: On Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday—the Thursday steamer calling at Queenstown, the Saturday steamer will go direct; that of Tuesday will call at Londonderry, as heretofore.

There was a heavy calendar of cases returned from the various station-houses at the Essex Market Police Court yesterday, all of which were quickly disposed of by Justice Flammer. The complaints in each case ranged from disorderly conduct to assault and battery, with no distinguishing features in any case.

John Howard, of No. 41 Mott street, and Patrick Crow, of No. 36 East Broadway, were arrested yesterday, on bench warrants, charged with selling liquors without license. The accused were brought to the District Attorney's office, where they furnished bail in the sum of $1,000 each, and were released.

A delegation of the Free-thinkers and Trades-union Convention that was sent to Albany to present to the Legislature the complaints against the Police authorities for their interference with the working men and with free speech, has returned. A hearing on the subject was had before the Judiciary Committee of the Assembly.

The Children's Aid Society reported yesterday to the Board of Charities the names and addresses of 482 families, or over 2,500 persons, temporarily relieved in extreme destitution through the teachers and agents of the society. Some of the cases were almost those of starvation. These are in addition to those who are cared for in the Lodging-houses and Industrial Schools, and hundreds who have been sent to the West.

Controller Green was yesterday served with notices to vacate assessments for paving Avenue C from Houston to Eighteenth street, Thirteenth street, from First avenue to East River, Ninth street, from Second to Third avenue, Hudson street, from Chambers to Canal street, and Macdougal street, from Spring to Eighth street. Two orders were also served to show cause why the Controller should not be punished for contempt in not obeying mandamuses heretofore issued.

Mr. J. W. Foshay, the President of the Broadway and Seventh Avenue Railroad Company, stated yesterday, in reference to the bill introduced by Mr. Eastman in the Assembly on Wednesday for the extension of street railroads to the Battery, that he believed the Legislature could not compel the companies to extend their lines to this point. He does not think the street cars could be run with advantage to the companies or convenience to the public below the City Hall.

In reference to the cable dispatch from London, which appeared in yesterday's TIMES, announcing that the Crown had commenced suits against a number of physicians in Limerick, Ireland, for attempts to defraud the New-York Life Insurance Company by obtaining policies unknown to the persons whose lives they sought to insure, the officers of the company in this City state that they have no definite information as to the extent or character of the frauds referred to.

In the Court of Special Sessions yesterday Richard McEvoy, a hardened ruffian, was found guilty of a wanton assault on Delia Thorpe, of No. 139 Wooster street, a little girl that had never spoken to him in her life, striking her on the head with a washboard and knocking her senseless to the ground. When the court sentenced him to the Penitentiary for six months, the prisoner gave his shoulders a shrug and remarked contemptuously: "Pity you couldn't give me six more."

A sale of the unclaimed freight and baggage which has been accumulating for a year in the stores of the Erie Railway Company took place yesterday at the company's building, Duane and West streets. Some of the lots sold readily, but the wines and liquors, and the black bags were almost entirely neglected, and brought low prices. The quiet of the sale was interrupted by the announcement of a horrified bidder that his pocket had been picked of a valuable watch and chain. A Police officer on duty in the building searched for the thief, but he made good his escape, carrying his booty with him.

At the annual meeting of the New-York Athletic Club at their rooms Nos. 4 and 6 East Twenty-eighth street, yesterday, the following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President, D. H. Knowlton; Vice President, Richard C. Fellows; Secretary, Wm. E. Sinclair; Treasurer, M. Elliott Burris; Captain H. E. Buermeyer; First Lieutenant, R. Wm. Rathborne; Second Lieutenant, Waldo Sprague; Trustees, J. N. Miller, Geo. Moore Smith, W. K. Collins; Delegates to Harlem Rowing Association, H. G. Meeker, P. A. Curtis, N. E. Buermeyer; Delegates to Athletic Convention, N. G. Meeker, M. Elliott Burris.

BROOKLYN.

A reception was given last evening to Rev. G. B. Porteous, D. D., of London, by Rev. J. Halstead Carroll, at his residence, No. 674 Bedford avenue.

Mr. John Clark reported at Police Head-quarters last evening that his daughter Annie, aged fifteen, had been missing from home since Saturday.

John H. Murphy was committed for examination yesterday by Justice Delmar on a charge of brutally beating James H. Harrison, a colored man.

Rev. Dr. Morgan, Rector St. Thomas' Church, Fifth avenue, New-York, will preach this evening (Friday) at St. Paul's, Brooklyn, E. D., Rev. Newland Maynard, Rector. Service at 8 o'clock.

The body of a man in a very much decomposed state was found floating in the water at the foot of South Fourth street last evening. The body was naked and the face disfigured.

A large number of persons were arraigned in the Court of Sessions yesterday, and pleaded to the indictments found against them. The new District Attorney is clearing out his office of all the old untried cases.

The motion to postpone the trial of the suit of Judge McCue against the *Argus*, for libel, was granted yesterday by Judge Pratt, on condition that defendant's counsel be ready to go on with the case by the first week in April.

The second trial of the suit of Elizabeth A. Spicer to recover her dower interest from Geo. Spicer, the Executor of her alleged husband's estate, was continued yesterday in the City Court, and will probably reach a conclusion to-day.

John Cronan, of No. 376 Baltic street, was arrested last evening on complaint of his wife, who charges him with striking her on the head with a hammer, inflicting a severe wound. The woman was taken to the Long Island College Hospital.

The Eleventh Ward Republican Association have elected a Finance Committee, composed of the following gentlemen: Albert Ammerman, J. V. Douglass, E. M. Roberts, Ed. B. Howler, John Hettrick, Wm. Cunningham, Wm. Wallace, M. N. Day, and Wm. Stewart.

The Brooklyn Yacht Club fleet at present consists of seventy-five vessels, and there are more on the stocks building. Twenty of the yachts are schooner-rigged, fifty are sloops, and the remainder steamers. The members of the club are making extensive preparations for the coming season.

On motion of Mayor Hunter, at the meeting of the Sinking Fund Commissioners, yesterday, it was resolved to advertise for the redemption of all bonds falling due in 1874, that they be paid on presentation to the Controller, with interest to the date of payment, and that Assessment Fund Bonds falling due on or before July 1, 1874, be paid, with interest, on presentation to the Controller.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

Application has been made to the Legislature for the passage of an act amending the charter of the village of Mount Vernon, so as to give the Trustees authority to open or close streets, widen or make other alterations in them, under certain provisions.

The Tax-payer's Society of Westchester have nominated F. C. Havemeyer for Supervisor, J. Butler for Town Clerk, John Cornell for Commissioner of Highways, C. Bernard for Assessor, J. Willson for Receiver of Taxes, and S. R. Munn for Justice of the Peace.

The Receiver of Taxes of the town of Westchester has received up to the present time about $97,000 of the tax to be raised, amounting to $134,000. The time for collection expires on the 1st of April. He will then issue warrants for a levy on the delinquent tax-payers. It is the impression that he will have to return a large amount of property.

STATEN ISLAND.

The Health and Boarding Officers' residences at the new quarantine grounds at Clifton are now completed, and upholsterers are at work preparing the one intended for Dr. Vanderpoel, who will occupy it on the 1st of April. The Boarding Officer is already boarding vessels from the new station. Mr. Lewis, agent of the Western Union Telegraph Company, is about to establish a telegraph station on the property of Mr. Bennett adjoining the quarantine grounds, which will be used exclusively for ship news for the associated press, and the old station at Tompkinsville will be used exclusively for village purposes.

NEW-JERSEY.

At the meeting of the Jersey City Board of Finance last evening, the City Treasurer reported a balance in bank of $141,643 17.

John Weber, a well-known resident of Union Hill, died Wednesday at his residence on Liberty street. He was the founder of the *Lucifer*, in 1850, which subsequently became the *Staats Zeitung*. His funeral took place yesterday.

The Newark Board of Trade adopted a resolution yesterday deprecating any legislative action looking to the separation of the City of Newark from the County of Essex, as they consider that such a separation would be derogatory to the best interests of the city.

Peter McDonald, aged fifteen years, fell off an empty coal train on the Pennsylvania Railroad, at Trenton, Wednesday night, and had his foot crushed so badly that it was found necessary to amputate it just above the ankle. He was stealing a ride at the time he fell off.

The Essex County Board of Freeholders met yesterday afternoon, and received monthly reports from the different county officers. The Warden of the Lunatic Asylum reported the total cost of provisions used during the month at $479 37. There are eighty-one patients in the institution.

About noon yesterday, while Mr. Louis Schentz was walking up and down in front of his place of business, No. 46 William street, Newark, his sign fell, and, striking him on the head, knocked him senseless to the sidewalk. A physician was summoned, who pronounced his injuries of a serious character.

Carl Clifton, a German about twenty-five years of age, has been missing from his home in Jersey City since Monday last. On that day he started for New-York to get a draft for some money sent to him from Germany, and has not been seen or heard of since. Fears of foul play are entertained by his friends.

Edward F. Thompson, a resident of Stelton, Middlesex County, died Wednesday night in consequence of injuries sustained by falling through the beams of the old railroad bridge which crosses the turnpike at Metuchen. He had attended a meeting of the Young Men's Christian Association at Metuchen, and was walking home when the fatal accident occurred. Deceased was twenty-five years of age.

William Dumphy, a flagman at the Green street, Jersey City, crossing of the Pennsylvania Railroad, was run over by a drill engine at a late hour Wednesday night, and instantly killed. The wheels of the locomotive passed over his body, cutting it in two at the middle. The remains, which presented a shocking appearance, were conveyed to the morgue. The deceased was sixty years old, and resided in York street.

The Commissioners to adjust unpaid assessments, in Jersey City, have presented another report which embraces their adjudication upon the assessments for the construction of nineteen main and lateral sewers. In thirteen instances they decide that the assessments were in excess of a fair price, and in one of these the amount in excess was $46,517 48. The total excess is $73,733 82, which amount the city is required to pay. In the other six cases the original assessments were confirmed.

Signal switches, in accordance with the new system adopted by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, are now being erected at the depots of that road. The arrangement is such that in case the man in charge should make a mistake in changing the switch, a red signal will be displayed at the switch-posts, thus warning the engineer in time to stop before reaching the misplaced switch. When it is properly adjusted white signals are displayed. The signals are produced by means of wires.

The Committee on Finance of the Town Council of Union Hill have, with the assistance of Town Clerk Syms, completed an examination of the books and accounts of the absconded Collector, Schafer. They find the total amount of the defalcation to be $5,287 12. The defaulter's bondsmen have been notified that unless they pay the amount within ten days legal proceedings will be instituted against them. Peter Hansen, one of the bondsmen, denies that he signed Schafer's bond as Collector of Revenue, and declares that his signature on it is a forgery.

Joseph P. Hendrickson, the conductor of a coal train on the Pennsylvania Railroad, was killed Wednesday, at Lawrence Station, about five miles beyond Trenton. He had run his train on a side track to avoid a north-bound passenger train. As soon as that had passed he stepped out directly in front of a train coming in the opposite direction, and which he did not see. He was struck by the cow-catcher and instantly killed. The body was very much mutilated, the features being scarcely recognizable. Deceased was a son of Enoch Hendrickson, a cousin of Gov. Parker, and who formerly kept the Monmouth House at Long Branch.

THE MILLINERY JOBBERS' ASSOCIATION.

At a recent meeting of the Millinery Jobbers' Association replies were read from several importing and manufacturing houses in response to the circular of the association calling attention to those firms which have been classed as retailers by the society. A letter was read from Messrs. Strauss, Bianchi & Co., flower importers of Broadway, in which the firm requested the organization to furnish the names of the houses referred to, and promised to strike them from their list of customers. This communication was warmly received by the association, and on motion it was resolved that a list of the names be placed in their hands. A communication was also read from the Straw Goods Association asking that a committee be appointed to confer with another committee selected by them for the purpose of taking action in the matter. The committee was appointed. Up to the present a list of 1,000 names of parties whom they consider unworthy of credit has been obtained. It was arranged to have the list completed at an early date, and to forward it to all the importing and manufacturing houses in the City.

MEDICAL "SUBJECTS."

In the Brooklyn Branch of the Supreme Court yesterday, Judge Pratt granted an order on the application of counsel for the Long Island College Hospital, directing the Coroners to show cause at 9 o'clock this morning why they should not, in compliance with chapter 123 of the laws of 1854, turn over the unclaimed bodies at the Morgue to the medical institutions requiring them for dissection. The Coroners are not sure whether the law is mandatory or discretionary, and wish to have the authority of the court for the disposition of the unclaimed bodies, that they may not be accused of selling them. The application on the part of the Long Island College Hospital is necessitated by the fact that the New-York Board of Health has ordered the keeper of the New-York Morgue to cease furnishing bodies to the Long Island College Hospital or to any other institution outside the City or County of New-York. The Coroners will not, it is understood, contest the matter in court for the reasons given above.

THE LIVE-STOCK MARKET.

CHICAGO, March 12.—Cattle—Receipts, 2,600; market fairly active and firm at full prices; sales of good to choice Steers at $5@$5 75; Extra, $6@$6 25; good to choice Feeders, $4 25@$4 60; shipments, 1,700. Live Hogs active and firm; receipts, 8,500; choice grades higher at $4 60@$5 30 for Common to Fair; $5 45@$5 75 for Good to Choice; $5 70@$6 25 for Extra; shipments, 6,000. Sheep active; receipts, 1,800; sales of Fair to Good at $5 37½@$6; Choice to Extra, $6 50@$7.

BALTIMORE, Md., March 12.—Cattle more active; ½c. higher; very best, 6½c.@6⅞c.; first quality, 5c.@7½c.; medium or good fair quality, 4c.@5c.; receipts, 1,174; sales, 1,036. Hogs in full supply and demand at 7c.@7⅞c.; receipts, 7,225. Sheep slow at 4½c.@7½c.; receipts, 2,258.

PRINTING CLOTHS MARKET.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., March 12.—Printing Cloths quiet and steady at 5⅝@5¾ for Standard and Extra 64s, spot goods.

[Advertisement.]

A SPECIALTY.—KNOX'S Spring style a specialty. Ready now. KNOX, 212 Broadway, corner Fulton st.

NEWS PACKAGES FOR THE PRESS.

Captains and Pursers of vessels arriving at this port are requested to deliver packages addressed to the New-York Associated Press, only to parties exhibiting the written authority of J. W. Simonton, General Agent.

News packages for the Journal of Commerce, TIMES, Tribune, World, Sun, Express, Evening Post, Commercial Advertiser, Staats Zeitung, Sunday Mercury, and Merchants' Exchange and News Room Association, should also be delivered only to the same parties.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.....6:15|Sun sets.......6:05|Moon rises..3:37

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook..3:36|Gov. Island...4:25|Hell Gate....5:47

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK......THURSDAY, March 12.

CLEARED.

Steam-ships City of New-York, Deaken, Havana, F. Alexandre & Son; Nereus, Bearse, Boston, H. F. Dimock.

Ship Inverness, (Br.,) Hutchinson, London, Bowring & Archibald.

Barks J. F. Whitney, (Br.,) Spicer, Liverpool, Eng., J. F. Whitney; Brazileira, (Ger.,) Jacheno, Richmond, Va., Funch, Edye & Co.

Brigs G. M. Tinker, Barnard, Havana, J. E. Ward & Co.; Nellie Antrim, Wischman, Rio Grande do Sul—Brett, Son & Co.; Mary E. Pennell, Eaton, Cardenas, Brett, Son & Co.; Ernestine, Knight, Norfolk, Va., Brett, Son & Co.

Schr. A. Clifford, McDonald, Belize, Porto Cabello, &c., Leaycraft & Co.

ARRIVED.

Steam-ship Castalia, (Br.,) Butler, Glasgow Feb. 25, with mdse. and eighteen passengers to Henderson Bros. March 5, noon, passed a Cunard steamer bound E.; same day, 6:30 P. M., passed a German steamer bound E.; 6th, 2 P. M., passed a Bremen steamer bound E.; 11th, 9 A. M., passed a State Line, a Cunard, and a Hamburg steamer bound E.

Steam-ship Wyanoke, Couch, Richmond, City Point and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.

Steam-ship City of San Antonia, Pennington, Galveston March 3, and Key West 7th, with mdse. and passengers to Charles H. Mallory & Co.

Steam-ship North Point, Foley, Philadelphia, with mdse. and passengers to Lorillard Steam-ship Co.

Steam-ship Albemarle, Kelly, Richmond, City Point and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.

Brig B. R. Nash, Hopkins, Seville 35 ds., with cork-wood to Wm. King & Co.—vessel to John Zittlosen; will disch. at Perth Amboy.

Schr. E. S. Gildersleeve, Dodey, Savannah 7 ds., with lumber to J. W. Russell—vessel to Bentley, Gildersleeve & Co.

Schr. George H. Squires, Haley, Jacksonville 10 ds., with lumber to Drew & Buckley—vessel to Overton & Hawkins.

Schr. Harry Landell, Taylor, Virginia, with wood to Walcott & Co.—vessel to Slaght & Petty.

Schr. Mary Louisa, Gaskill, Washington, N. C., 3 ds., with naval stores, &c., to Zophar Mills.

Schr. Ada J. Simonton, Hall, Savannah 6 ds., with timber to order—vessel to S. C. Loud & Co.

Schr. S. V. W. Simmons, Williams, Wilmington, N. C., 10 ds., with naval stores to E. D. Hurlbut & Co.

WIND—Sundown, fresh, N. W.; clear.

SAILED.

Steam-ships City of New-York, for Havana; Albemarle, for Richmond; barks Ann, for [illegible]; Brazileira, for Pernambuco; Golden Fleece, for [illegible]dos; Thos. Brooks, for St. Jago; La Plata, for [illegible]barien; Royal Harrier for Matanzas; brigs Rose, for Barbados; P. M. Tinker, for Havana; J. E. [illegible], St. Kitts.

BY TELEGRAPH.

BALTIMORE, Md., March 12.—Arr. steamers Commerce, from North Carolina; Octorara, from New-York; Florence Franklin, from Philadelphia; schrs. F. S. Russell, from Jacksonville, Fla.; Albert Thomas, from Savannah; Frank Walter, from Charleston; Ella H. Barnes, from New-York.

Cld. steamers Wm. Crane, for Boston; Wm. Woodward, for New-York; Richard Willing, for Philadelphia; bark Carlotta for Queenstown or Falmouth for orders; brig Aeolus, for Cardenas; schrs. Mary Standish, for Boston; Lucy Caldwell, for Belfast, Me.; Freeman, for Beverly, Mass.

Sld. ship Sirius, for Bremen; brig Rabboni, for St. Thomas; schr. D. F. Keeling, for Nassau, N. P.

BOSTON, Mass., March 12.—Arr. steamer Hercules, from Philadelphia.

CHARLESTON, S. C., March 12.—Arr. bark Kings County, from Antwerp; bark Bjornstrae, (Norw.,) from Santander; schr. A. L. McKeen, from New-York; steamer Flag, from Boston.

FORTRESS MONROE, March 12.—Arr. bark Iona, from London, in ballast, seeking cargo.

Sld. brig Agnes Barton, from Baltimore.

GALVESTON, Texas, March 12.—Arr. bark Mary Mark, from Liverpool.

Outside, bark Diamant, from Liverpool, and brig Trio, from Dundalk.

Cld. bark Flora, from Bremen.

NEW-ORLEANS, March 12.—Cld. ships Alpine and Sea King, for Liverpool, and barks Adriatic, for Liverpool, and Astor, for Revel.

At the Passes—Arr. and sld. for Pensacola, barks Marseilles and Nathaniel.

Sld. bark Erna.

SAVANNAH, Ga., March 12.—Arr. steam-ship America, from Baltimore; ship Missouri, from Gravesend; barks Lindesnaes, from London, homeward-bound to Havre and ordered to New-York; Colorado, from Bremen; schrs. Minnie Hudson, from New-York; John Wentworth, from Bucksport; Index, from Philadelphia; yacht Index, from Norfolk.

Cld. schrs. Charlie H. Dow, for Boston; Wm. Jones, for Fernandina.

Sld. brig Prosperide, for Wasa.

LATEST SHIPPING NEWS BY CABLE.

LONDON, March 12.—Sld. for the United States, Formica, Niagara, Valkyrien, Tonawanda, Alexander, Prince Eugene, Saint Cloud, and Sibal.

Arr. out from the United States on the 9th inst., Roseneath, John Zittlosen, and Kmbla.

Arr. out from the United States on the 11th inst., Malta, H. W. Workman, Gustav Adolf, Osmo, Camilla, Duncairn, Henry, and Harlequin.

Also arr. out from the United States Ukraine and Marianna VII.

March 10.—Sld. steam-ship Kong Sverre, Dannevig, New-York.

The steam-ship Nederland, which put into Queenstown, having sustained damage while on a voyage from Antwerp for Philadelphia, has arr. at Liverpool.

The Red Star steam-ship Cybele, from Antwerp, for New-York, with 200 passengers, passed Flushing this morning.

QUEENSTOWN, March 12.—The Cunard Line steam-ship Atlas, Capt. Hoseason, from Boston Feb. 28, for Liverpool, arr. here at 11 o'clock last night.

FALMOUTH, March 12.—The Italian bark Risurrezione, Capt. Dellepine, from New-York Feb. 4, for Queenstown, arr. here to-day, badly damaged.

MOVILLE, March 12.—The Anchor Line steam-ship Olympia, Capt. Young, from New-York Feb. 26, for Glasgow, arr. here to-day.

DEVOE'S BRILLIANT OIL

Is safe beyond all chance, under any circumstances, as its use in thousands and thousands of families for the last six years without an accident or a fire indubitably shows.

DO NOT EXPOSE YOURSELF TO THE CHANCE OF BEING KILLED OR MAIMED FOR LIFE BY USING COMMON KEROSENE, ACCIDENTS FROM THE USE OF WHICH ARE NOW RECORDED IN ALMOST EVERY PAPER, BUT BE SECURE IN USING DEVOE'S BRILLIANT OIL, WHICH HAS BEEN MADE EXPRESSLY TO AFFORD SAFETY TO ITS CONSUMERS, AND WHOSE CHARACTER IS BEYOND A DOUBT.

The resplendent brilliancy of the light afforded by this sterling illuminator, and the convenience of the faucet-can in which it is sent out, give it the superiority over all its competitors.

Diploma of Merit received from the Vienna Exposition of 1873 for cans of various tops and oils.

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The Old Reliable
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU,
The Great Family Medicine,
For all diseases of the KIDNEYS and kindred organs

HELMBOLD'S BUCHU,
For the cure of Dropsy, Diabetes, Gravel, and all obscure diseases.

HELMBOLD'S BUCHU,
For Premature Decay, Loss of Vigor, and all disorders of the Urinary Organs.

HELMBOLD'S BUCHU.
Look out for Counterfeits and Imitations.

HELMBOLD'S BUCHU,
The great Diuretic.

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None genuine unless stamped on each bottle H. T. HELMBOLD.

HELMBOLD'S BUCHU
Imparts brisk and energetic feelings.

HELMBOLD'S BUCHU.

JOHN F. HENRY, CURRAN & CO.,
Sole Agents.

Sold by all Druggists.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN C. RENNERT, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her residence, No. 114 East 92d street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 30th day of April next.—Dated New-York, the 22d day of October, 1873.
o24-1aw6mF* CATHARINE E. RENNERT, Executrix.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against SIMON LABAYEN Y ARANZABE, late of the City of Matanzas, Cuba, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at the office of Coudert Brothers, Attorneys, &c., No. 49 Wall street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 22d day of June next.—Dated New-York, the 18th day of December, 1873.
MARIA DE LA CONCEPCION ARANZABE,
Administratrix with the will annexed.
d19-1aw6mF*

PURSUANT TO AN ORDER OF OWEN T. Coffin, Surrogate of the County of Westchester, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against the estate of WILLIAM E. BERRIEN, late of the town of West Farms, in said county, deceased, to present the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the undersigned, administrator of all and singular the goods, chattels, and credits of the said deceased, at his place of transacting business, No. 102 South Fifth avenue, in the City of New-York, on or before the 20th day of July, A. D. 1874.—Dated this 12th day of January, A. D. 1874. RICHARD P. BERRIEN,
ja16-1aw6m*F Administrator.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN PRIESTLEY, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, the office of William Bruorton, No. 169 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 1st day of June, next.—Dated, New-York, the 13th day of November, 1873. DEBORAH PRIESTLEY,
n14-1aw6mF* Executrix, &c.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ELIZABETH M. M. WHITE, late of the City, County, and State of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Foster & Thomson, No. 69 Wall street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 13th day of June next.—Dated New-York, the 9th day of December, 1873.
LAURA CORDELIA KNAPP POMEROY,
CAROLINE PIERCE,
d12-1aw6mF Executrices.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against SAMUEL MARSH, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, No. 111 Broadway, (Room No. 54,) in the City of New-York, on or before the 18th day of July next. Dated New-York, the 15th day of January, 1874.
JOHN J. MARSH,
THOS. B. STILLMAN,
ja16-1aw6mF* Administrators.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against the estate of GEORGE TUGNOT, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the office of Rufus B. Cowing, at No. 160 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 22d day of August next.—Dated New-York, the 11th day of February, 1874.
RUFUS B. COWING,
P. D. P. RICKETTS, } Executors.
f13-1aw6mF* H. R. DEMILT,

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against GUSTAVE RACLE, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of business, No. 92 Fulton street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 16th day of April next.—Dated New-York, the 16th day of October, 1873.
o17-1aw6mF* ELISE RACLE Executrix.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ADELINE L. HAGEN, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his residence, No. 8 East Twenty-ninth street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 1st day of August next.—Dated New-York, the 21st day of January, 1874.
ja23-1aw6mF* THOMAS HITCHCOCK, Executor.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against PETER F. RANDOLPH, late of Dunellen, N. J., merchant, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his office, No. 333 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 15th day of August next.—Dated New-York, the 22d day of January, 1874.
ja23-1aw6mF WILSON G. HUNT, Executor.